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BOOMING DEBS.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WILL TRY TO BORE HIM INTO GOMPERS'S JOB.

"Socialistic" Political Resolution Adopted by the Essex Trades Council—Disruption of the Council Threatened As a Consequence of Such "Union-Wrecking Proceedings."

Newark, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Social Democratic "borers from within" are hard at it here. On Friday evening there was a meeting of the Essex Trades Council for the purpose of instructing its delegate to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Scranton, Pa., December 5. Henry Hilfers of the Cigarmakers' Union will represent the council at the convention. Hilfers was present and had been loaded up with all kinds of instructions when Delegate Coffee moved that Hilfers be instructed to vote against the reelection of Gompers as president of the A. F. of Hell. A Gompers adherent jumped up and excitedly shouted "Can you name a better man?" Then the cat jumped out of the bag.

"Yes, I can," said Delegate Jones, "Eugene V. Debs is the man we want."

"The gentleman is out of order!" cried a dozen voices.

"We are not going to Scranton to elect a Socialist!" cried others.

Delegate McHugh, of the Allied Printing Trades, was recognized by the chair.

"I am not a Socialist," he began, but no more could be heard, as there was a storm of hisses and Delegates Neben, Jones, Millstein, Gustel, McIntosh, Gottlob and Freeman were on their feet all talking at once. Debs's name was heard above the noise, and McHugh continued to say something about Gompers being "true blue." Delegate Muirhead cried "Point of order!" but his demand was not heard. Pandemonium reigned. It was fully ten minutes before the raps of the chairman's gavel could be heard. When order had been partly restored the matter was laid on the table.

The commotion caused by the mention of Debs's name, however, was not to be compared with that which followed the reading of a political resolution. It was handed to the secretary by Delegate Millstein, of the Hatters' Union.

The resolution which caused the trouble is as follows:

"Whereas, The ownership of the means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—is rapidly being concentrated into the hands of a smaller and smaller number of people, and the class line between capitalists and working men is being more and more clearly drawn; and

"Whereas, The capitalistic class is clearly conscious of its class interest and uses the powers of government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defeat labor bills, but enact laws demanded by great corporations; through courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctioons against trade unions; through executive officers who neglect the enforcement of laws for the protection of the working class, but who use the police, militia and the federal troops to crush strikes; and

"Whereas, In all conflicts between labor and capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalistic class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working class; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention calls upon the workingmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party, having as its avowed object the overthrow of the capitalistic system of production and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth; that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of private profit."

As soon as the resolution was read Henry J. Gottlob of the Typographical Union jumped up to speak against it. He was greeted with hisses, hoots and cat-calls.

"I see we have a lot of snakes and geese in this room to-night," said Gottlob.

"Mr. Gottlob is the editor of our bulletin," cried Millstein, "and is an educated man. What do you think of him calling his fellow-delegates geese and snakes? What do you think of that?

"Mr President," cried Gottlob, "there are only two things on this earth that hiss, and they are geese and snakes, and there has been hissing here to-night.

Order was restored, and Gottlob continued.

"That reolution cannot be entertained by this body," he said. "It is purely a political matter, and politics are not allowed on this floor. If that resolution is passed it will be the opening wedge for the disruption of this council. This may be one of the causes for my union being withdran from the body."

Several delegates interrupted Gotttlob and from that time until the close of the meeting there were never less than three or four delegates on the floor at one time. Delegate McIntosh claimed that such resolutions were enterthined by all labor bodies throughout the United States. Others called it a "Socialist" resolution. A motion as made that it be adopted. This was amended that it be laid on the table, while others wanted it put off until next meeting. No one was recognized by the chair, and every one talked at once.

A delegate who had been studying the constitution of the council for half an hour discovered that such resolutions should be referred to the Resolution Committee, which should report at the same meeting. This committee consisted of Delegates Gottlob, Ryan and McIntosh. The latter favored the resolution, the other two opposed. Anticipating the result before considering the matter, Delegates McIntosh said he was prepared to give a minority report immediately. The other two committeemen retired and upon re-entering the room reported against the resolution. McIntosh's report favored it. Motions to adopt both resolutions were offered at the same time. Almost as quickly amendments were offered to both motions, then the amendments were amended.

Meantime another delegate had revived the political clause in the by-laws prohibiting all politics in the council. The chairman sustained the point raised and declared the resolution out of order. His decision was appealed from, and he was overruled. Another point of order was raised, stating that all political resolutions must come from a union. It was claimed that Millstein did not have the authority of his union back of him in introducing the document. Again, the chair sustained the point and declared the resolution out of order, but again the majority voted against the chair.

Finally, during the heat of the argument, one of the delegates moved that the resolution be adopted as read. A dozen voices seconded the motion, and the shouts of "aye" could be heard a block away. When the negative was called for not a voice was heard for an instant, then Delegate Gottlob sang out a lonely "no."

The victors set up a shout that drowned the protests of the opposition. When it was seen that all was lost Delegate McHugh went to the chairman's desk and demanded that he be recorded as voting "no" on the resolution, and that it be recorded in the minutes. Other delegates followed suit, and, without waiting for adjournment, most of the delegates left the hall. Several of the delegates declared their unions would not stand and such Union-wrecking resolutions.

"LAW AND ORDER."

Boston, Mass., Nov. 25.—Cultured rowdyism ran riot in the streets of Boston Saturday night. Crowds of half-drunken students took possession of the down-town streets early in the evening, and until a late hour succeeded in creating a perfect bedlam. Street-car traffic was impeded, people were hustled and jostled about by "flying wedges" and the air rang loud with wild shouts and cheers. Such scenes of drunkenness and riot have seldom been equalled in Boston.

The victory of the Harvard football team sent the students into a perfect frensy. In the hotel district, on Boylston, Tremont and Washington streets, the students had free sway and the police did not attempt to interfere. In the refined brothels, designated hotels, the most riotous scenes of debauchery took place. Wine and liquors flowed like water, and students and women alike, were permitted to indulge in the wildest extravagances.

The streets in front of the hotels were completely filled with yelling, screaming students, crazed with victory and drink. Towards midnight the rioting increased. Fisticuffs were continual, and assaults on innocent citizens who objected to being jostled and walked on were common.

Some indignant citizens persisted in having the rioters arrested. In the Legrange Street Court they were let off with light fines or simply a "reprimand."

That such wild scenes of riot and disorder should be permitted without interference on the part of the police, plainly shows the purpose of capitalist "law and order" government. All the pretences at maintaining law and order are exposed by such scenes as those of Saturday night. A street-corner meeting of orderly, thoughtful workingmen is a disturbance of the peace, the speakers are arrested and the the meeting dispersed. The peaceful marching of a body of striking workingmen on the public highway is a riot, punished by the foul murder of eighteen of the marchers. But the wild rioting of several thousand drunken students, made crazy by victory in a brutal game of football, is smiled upon and mildly encouraged by the police. Law and order is for the purpose of keeping the working-class in submission, that they may be the more readily fleeced by the capitalists.

Clothing Trade Combine.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Wholesale clothing merchants of Chicago have combined with those of New York and other Eastern cities in the formation of a National Credit Bureau. The office of a so-called actuary will be opened in the city on Dec. 1. Fully $150,000,000 and possibly $200,000,000 capital is represented in this combination. There are thirty-three wholesale clothing houses in Chicago, and twenty-eight have joined. Associated with them are the houses of New York, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Utica and Buffalo. This leaves in the wholesale clothing market of the United States only Cincinnati and St. Louis, and both of these cities, the promoters say, will be brought into the combine within the next six months.

It is denied that the combine was in the nature of a trust to dictate prices. It is admitted that a plan to prevent discounts has been under consideration. This is an indirect method of maintaining prices, but the wholesalers say they could have little or no effect upon the cost of clothing to the consumer. A scheme has been devised to ferret out thousands of swindlers who have been systematically robbing the jobbers year after year.

A WAGE SLAVE'S END.

AGED GARMENT WORKER DIES AT HER TOIL.

The Garment on Which She Sewed Dyed With Her Life's Blood—After Five Long Years the Roar and Clatter of the Machines Ceases to Assail Her Ears.

Yesterday morning amid the roar and clatter of the machines in the cloak factory of Jacob Blustein, at No. 3 West Fourth street, sat an old woman crouched over her work. She was putting the finishing touches to a heavy overcoat which she held in her lap. The needle, plied by her toil-worn misshapen fingers, pierced the thick goods with marvelous rapidity. The piece-work system of the sweat shop spurred her on.

For five long weary years this old woman, whose name was Adelaide Barone, had crouched there day after day at her toil. Always, there was a pile of heavy garments before her that never seemed to be reduced in size. The woman was as much a fixture of the factory as the machines by which she was surrounded, and like the machinery she too at last wore out.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the old woman faltered in her work. The roar did not affect her ears as usual. There was a blur in front of her eyes. Her thin, misshapen fingers refused to answer the mandates of her tired brain. Piercing the goods with a needle became like driving a nail into hard wood.

The old woman struggled on, although the blur before her eyes grew heavier and the roar of the machines sounded fainter in her ears. For nearly an hour she fought against she knew not what. At last she could no longer see. The roar of the machines had diminished to a sound like the whisper of wind through the pines.

The gray head dropped forward. A gush of blood came from her mouth and dyed the lining of the garment she held. She fell to the floor dead, and later in the day the timekeeper of the factory crossed off the payroll the name of Adelaide Barone who had labored her life away.

Her frail body was taken to the Mercer street station and stretched on the floor of the squad room. Now that the roar and rattle had forever ceased to assail the ears, the seamed face was quite tranquil. The knotted, needle-punctured hands were folded across the wasted breast. For the first time in half a century Adelaide Barone was resting.

The "home" of this aged slave of toil was at No. 23 Sullivan street on the top floor of a tenement house. There are three rooms in the "suite" of the Barones. There lived the old woman who died at her work, her two daughters, her son-in-law and her granddaughter.

The two daughters were at work yesterday. The son-in-law was looking for work. The granddaughter was—none knew where. When the daughters reached home last night and learned the fate of their mother their grief was increased with the thought that they might not be able to give her "decent" burial.

Many times in the last five years had she been the sole suport of the four she loved in the tenement-house in Sullivan street. Through the bitter cold of winter, through the blasting heat of summer she trudged daily to her toil.

Rest came to her at last, and the coat she spoiled in dying is not the only one that was stained with her life's blood. It may be that the damage to the last one will be charged against the poor pittance which her relatives may collect.

ANOTHER COAL DEAL.

Roads that Control Over Half the Anthracite Output to Combine.

The anthracite producing and hauling railroads are to have a close consolidation.

The people back of the project have, it is asserted, fixed upon the Reading to head the combination.

Already the stock ticker has shown that the deal is under way. Reading stock has had a continued and steady rise, while Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley have also had advances.

The combination is said to include the Reading, Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley, and the announcement that Reading has secured a controlling interest in Lehigh is expected any day.

A year ago the Reading "acquired" the Jersey Central just as it now proposes to acquire the Lehigh Valley.

The three roads named produce more than one-half the total out-put and the impending close consolidation would make the Reading the dominant factor—and as J. P. Morgan owns the Reading, the hard coal and steel output could be regulated by the same lever.

The Reading has a total of 1,000 miles and produces 16,000,000 tons of hard coal annually; the Lehigh Valley, with a trackage of 1,398 miles, has a tonnage of 4,000,000 annually, while the Jersey Central, with 677 miles, has a yearly tonnage output of 6,000,000.

THE VOTE IN OHIO.

The Socialist Labor Party Poll Is Nearly Doubled.

Columbus, O., Nov. 24.—The official count gives the S. L. P. (Juergens for Governor) 2,994 votes; last year the S. L. P. polled 1,688 votes. The "Socialist Party" polled for Thompson (Gov.) 7,359 votes.

ASSISTANCE ASKED.

To Meet the Concerted Attack of Organized Scabbery Upon the Abend-Blatt.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and to all those in touch and in sympathy with our cause:

The "Abendblatt," the Jewish organ of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. is engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy and it needs your immediate and substantial assistance. The history of the fight you are all more or less familiar with—it having been published in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE from time to time. We deem it proper however, to briefly review the case in order to impress upon you the weighty matters at stake and the odds we have to contend with.

The trouble started with the cigarette-makers' strike. This strike like so many others under the management of the labor lieutenants bears the ear-marks of the usual methods of the Organized Scabbery. The strike was instigated by the small cigarette-manufacturers on the East Side, who were chafing under the high pressure competition of the American Tobbacco Company; the American Tobacco Company having recently started to manufacture a few brands of Russian cigarettes which threatened to annihilate these small manufacturers who previously had the Russian cigarette field all to themselves. The issue used to bluff the men into the strike was that they should oppose the introduction of the new machinery which the American Tobacco Company was then introducing in this branch of their industry. All in all there were about thirty-five men on strike out of a total of several thousand in the employ of the American Tobacco Company.

With this fake strike on their hands the men in the Organized Scabbery could never have expected anything but a sound drubbing and a ruthless exposure of their treacherous and mischievous schemes, from either the "Abendblatt" or any other S. L. P. organ. Our language all along has been very plain with reference to these corrupt methods of fakirs and simpledom. But the S. D. P. and Kangaroo element allied with these fakirs thought they could make capital out of this strike, and it was they who influenced the Organized Scabbery fakirs to demand of the "Abendblatt" that it throw out the American Tobacco Company's cigarette advertisement. A daring piece of effrontery indeed! For the Organized Scabbery, under these circumstances to demand and insist on getting support from an S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. paper is almost as shocking as if our Tammany City officials would insist that the S. L. P. contribute to Tammany's campaign fund so that its heelers might have plenty of dough to do the good work on election day.

Of course, the "Abendblatt" gave these fakirs no recognition. They thereupon boycotted the "Abendblatt." Now, the compositors who were in the employ of the "Abendblatt," members of the Hebrew Typographical Union, which is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, the Jewish wing of the Organized Scabbery in New York, were ordered by the U. H. T. to leave the "Abendblatt" and endorse their boycott. The compositors evaded the issue for some time. They were in a dilemma. While in reality they were body and soul with the rest of the Scabbery crew, still the jobs in the "Abendblatt" were too good a cinch to let go. They therefore sat on the fence as long as they could but finally when pushed to the wall, by the U. H. T. they refused to endorse the boycott, and yet they forgot to withdraw their representative from the boycott committee of the United Hebrews Trades. Again and again were they warned by the "Abendblatt" that their duplicity will not be tolerated much longer but it was all to no purpose. At last the "Abendblatt" resolved to harbor no longer these treacherous snakes within its own bosom. It kicked them out, and they were immediately received with open arms by the United Hebrew Trades, the very organization that had just previously expelled them for refusing to endorse their boycott. To-day the "Abendblatt" establishment is manned throughout by Alliance men, and no impure hand that is tainted with the corruption of the Organized Scabbery will ever set another line of type on that paper.

This is the situation. All the crooks and fakirs, the Kangaroo lawyers, and the S. D. P. liars are banded together, working with might and main to down the "Abendblatt." It's up to you, men of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. to show them that they can't do it. We need your immediate help. Send all contributions to the "Abendblat," 9 Rutgers street, New York. All contributions will be acknowledged both in the "Abendblatt" and in the DAILY PEOPLE.

Jewish Agitation Committee,
Section N. Y., S. L. P.
Abraham Levine, Sec.

Endorsed by General Executive Board, S. T. and L. A.

Wm. L. Brower,
Gen. Sec.

Endorsed by the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

A FAKIR LIE.

TRIED TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEN WERE MOBBED.

Asserts that They are Anarchists—Emma Goldman and How She Figures in the Case—A Challenge Issued.

Pittsburg, Nov. 16. — The following article taken from the front page of the Pittsburg "Labor World" of October 30, not only shows the desperate straits that the Pittsburg labor fakirs are in; but for deliberate and vicious lying it could not be exceeded.

CHASED HIM OUT.

Anarchist Schulberg Had To Flee From Suterville.

ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT UNION.

Organizer Reno, of the Miners, Relates an Interesting Incident. Applauders of Emma Goldmann Exposed. Worning to Workinmen.

Organizers of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers' state that their work is greatly interfered with by an element of so-called socialists, who, in reality, are claimed to be anarchists. Organizers Reno and Edwards have had some exciting times with the blatant representatives of this element. There are more of them up the Monongahela valley section than in any other part of the district, and a few days ago the two gentlemen named met with two of the recognized leaders of the disturbers in question. The latter of course, are opposed to trades unions, and in fact any of the systems of a conciliatory nature.

Mr. Reno the other day expressed himself frankly regarding these advocates of disruption, and said: "We had a meeting of miners at Suterville, up the Yough, a few days ago when two of these anarchistic advocates named Goff and Schulberg, made their appearance. I recognized Goff and ascked him if he was not the man who took the scabs to the Monongahela tin mill during the late strike. He could not deny it, and I have information that when he was taking these scabs where he got off the train at Hazelwood, being afraid to go further with them. In reply, these anarchists who claim to be socialists, had little or nothing to say. But I was determined to expose them as far as possible, and I began to tell the miners exactly what I knew about them. I told the miners some time ago there was an aarchist meeting addressed by Emma Goldman at Fayette City, up the Monongahela river, and that both Goff and Schulberg were there wearing red buttons. I turned to Schulberg and said: 'Were you not there? and did you not cheer and applaud the anarchistic and diabolical utterances of Emma Goldman?' He couldn't deny it, and just as soon as my hearers were convinced of the truth of what I was saying they set to work and chased Schulberg out of Suterville. Men, women and children were after him, and he fled like a skulking whipped cur. Rotten eggs and brick bats were thrown after him.

"I regret to say that these incendiary characters wield more or less influence over Americans. Many of the latter in our district are led away by the blatant treason that these fellows spout out. They get meetings arragned and gain the ear of working men by announcing themselves as advocates of socialism. This term is being abused, in fact, disgraced, as a cover of anarchy. It is because of this that organization in our district is not as good by far as it ought to be. What I want to say to the miners and workingmen in general in Western Pennsylvania is to give these characters I refer to no quarter. They are enemies to the best interests of trade organization and to the welfare of every workingman in the country. We are making headway against them and will eventually down them, but we still need the help of every true trade unionist and respecter of our National constitution in our work."

It may be remarked that the statement of Reno fully bears out the remarks of President Dolan that were published in The Labor World recently. That the blatant characters in question are a menace to everything that is orderly and progressive there is no doubt, and working men who have any respect for morality, law and order ought at least to absolutely ignore them. There would be no harm in following the example of the good citizens of Suterville who chased Schulberg from their bailwick.

On the night of the fiftheenth of October Comrade William H. Thomas and myself spoke at Suterville.

Thomas spoke about thirty minutes, and I followed, speaking about one hour and a quarter. There was absolutely no disturbance. One impure and simpler did mumble a protest but he was hit so hard that he subsided.

At the close of the meeting we sold twenty-four five-cent books. When questions were called for, not a single question was asked, and although Organizer Edwards was seen at the meeting, not a single objection was offered to what either Thomas or I said.

That night I slept at a hotel in Suterville, and stayed there up until five p. m. of the sixteenth. Then Comrade Cistek, two other comrades and I walked to the depot to take a train to West Newton; where I spoke that night. On our way to the depot we passed Organizer Edwards of the U. M. W. The comrades told me that Edwards had been trying to revive the Miners Local for sometime, but met with constant failure; mainly because of Socialist agitation. Edwards did make a convert to pure and simpledom, and the comrades told me that the "convert" was the only Anarchist in Suterville. This anarchist and Edwards were walking arm in arm when I saw them at Suterville. As for Mr. Reno; he is one of the few Labor Fakirs in the district whose nose I never had the pleasure of rubbing against the grind stone of our organization.

Never having met the cowardly liar, he never could have asked me that "ridiculous question."

Comrade Goff and I never were at Fayette City together, and the only time I was there was when "Mother" Jones was talking "Socialism" in the interest of the U. M. W. and "Appeal to Reason."

Some of the readers of THE PEOPLE no doubt remember what occurred. After exposing freaks and fakiress "Mother" Jones, the miners were so elated that they rented the Opera House of Fayette City for the following Thursday. That Thursday night the Opera House was packed to the doors, and although a Republican Labor Fakir by the name of McKenna did all in his power to create trouble, we succeeded in organizing a Section of the Socialist Labor Party with 36 charter members. To save their necks the fakirs sent that famous ANARCHIST, editor of an anarchist paper at Charleroi, "Dolan's Pond," member of the district executive board of the United Mine workers: Louis Goaziou. This anarchist did all in his power to kill our newly organized section, and with the help of the coal-operators the section was destroyed. All of our men were discharged, and of course had to go to other mining towns in order to make a living. It was through the influence of Goaziou that Emma Goldman was brought to Fayette City—(to hurt our party) and at the time I was in New York. As for the cowardly and lying charge against Comrade Goff, well, we can let this "gentsy" in HIS hands.

I hereby challenge Mr. Reno or any other official of the United Mine Workers to meet me in a debate at Suterville, or in any other mining town along the Youghiogheny or Monongahela Rivers and prove the charges that Organizer Reno made through the "Labor World" of the 31st of October.

Selig Schulberg.
111 Market St.
Pittsburg.

ANOTHER "LABOR" VICTORY.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Successful "labor" candidates on capitalist party tickets were as thick this year as hair on a dog. In Albany, John Franey, up to the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature, operated one of the elevators at the Capitol building back of the Assembly chamber, and previous to that had been night watchman in the Albany County Clerk's Office at a salary of $900 a year.

The people of Albany county, at the last election, but a majority of over 5,000 decided that Franey, who was the Republican candidate, should be the next County Clerk for a term of three years. This is a fee office, and it will net Franey, after he pays all expenses, between $7,000 and $8,000 a year.

Franey has been a Republican all his life, and is about forty-one years old. At the age of twelve years, as the oldest of five children, whose father was dead, he was compelled to provide for the family. At first he worked in a tin can factory for $2 a week and afterward in Perry's stove foundry. Then he became a track laborer on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Years ago, as a boy, he was known in his neighborhood as "Mrs. Franey's boy." His neighbors in the lower end of the city still give him that appellation. Despite the temptations of his associates, Franey does not drink, chew or smoke. When the stove industry, or the greater part of it left Albany, Franey, being compelled to seek other means of livelihood, obtained a place on the Capitol construction work at $1.75 a day.

In 1893 he was appointed night watchman in the office of the Albany County Clerk, but he was compelled to give up the job after a fight in the caurts, he having succeeded a veteran in the place. It was then that Franey turned his attention to politics. He had been always a Republican in a section of the city where they were few.

In 1895 he was the first Republican to run for Alderman of his ward. He cut the Democratic majority from 900 down to 200. Two years later he ran again and was elected by over 105. He was reelected. In the late election he carried his ward for county clerk by 250 votes, although the head of the opposition ticket won out by a majority in the ward of nearly 300 votes. Despite the strength shown by Franey in the southern section of the city, when the last Legislature adjourned, he was laid off the Capitol as an elevator man. Neither he nor his friends could understand it. He remained out of work until his friends demanded that he be nominated for county clerk.

Franey took the first vacation in his life the day after election.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

AND THE FREAKS WHO THOUGHT TO KILL IT.

The Trust Now Controls the Article "Not Made by a Trust"—The Sad Case of McAlpin and His Plug Tobacco—Price Paid Said to be Large.

The purchase of the D. H. McAlpin & Co. tobacco plant is another serious blow to the gentleman who would not patronize goods made by a trust. He would not even chew the filthy weed which the octopus produced. He would do nothing to fatten the beast that gnawed at the vitals of our free, American institutions. Not he. So he ate the plug and the fine cut that McAlpin produced and thanked high heaven that there was still some liberty in this world, and that free competition was not entirely killed.

The idea that they should do this was sedulously fostered by the company. For miles and miles around this city, as well as in the city itself, there were enormous signs advertising the McAlpin tobaccos, and the most important announcement of all was the inevitable "Not made by a trust."

Pure and simple trades unions took up the cry. Political and economic freaks spread it throughout the land. The impression was created that if tobacco "not made by a trust" was chewed in sufficient quantities all problems of all kinds would be thereby solved. So men who had never used tobacco in any form learned to take it in large quantities in order to help matters along.

There were some exceedingly funny incidents in connection with the fight. The trust continued to make tobacco, and people continued to consume it. The trust was therefore happy, because it was making money. McAlpin was also happy, for he, too, made money. McAlpin and the trust then caught the suckers in both directions. If they used tobacco they could not escape.

It never seemed to occur to them that it made no difference whether the capitalist class called itself a trust, and took their money, or whether it called itself independent and took their money. McAlpin robbed his men in the factory, and robbed his patrons outside. The trust did and could do no more. But the innocents entered in and took sides in the fight.

After they had run the profit of McAlpin up to a high point, and the firm became a really dangerous competitor, the trust steps in and gobbles it up. Now the work of all of McAlpin's supporters, who thought they had delivered a fatal blow to the trust, comes to nothing. They have simply strengthened it, and made it more than ever capable of beating down competition.

The price paid for the McAlpin plant is said to be $2,500,000. The anti-trustites may console themselves with the thought that they did much to increase its worth to the trust.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OFFICIAL COUNT.

S. L. P. Vote Stands Firm—S. D. P. Cut Near in Half.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21.—The official returns of the recent election give for the head of the ticket, S. L. P., 2,758; Public Ownership, (Soc. Dem.), 2,709. Last year the S. L. P. vote for Maloney was 2,936, and the Social Democratic vote for Debs was 4,831.

Troy, N. Y.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The canvass for member of Assembly shows:

First district, Bunny, S. L. P., 33; Hynes, S. D. P., 51.

Second district, Robertson, S. L. P., 26: Boyden, S. D. P., 28.

Third district, Barnwill, S. L. P., 71; no S. D. P. nomination.

The vote on the general ticket is as follows:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Burke, S. L. P., 140.

Senator—Dankhoff, S. L. P., 139; Lewis, S. D. P., 101.

Surrogate—Huttman, S. L. P., 144; Hagland, S. D. P., 100.

County Clerk—Gilley, S. L. P., 137; Johanason, S. D. P., 97.

Auditing superintendent of the poor—Lempke, S. L. P., 137; Gasser, S. D. P., 108.

Coroner—Zizer, S. L. P., 138; Burns, S. D. P., 103.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Lee Says His Organization Will Scab It If Switchmen Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—The time limit given to the railroads of Pittsburg district by the Switchmen's Union for a definite answer to the demands for an increase of wages expired at 10 o'clock this morning, but a strike has not yet been declared. It is understood that more time will be allowed for the reply.

W. G. Lee, first vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is in the city investigating the trouble. He claims that not more than 25 per cent of the switchmen are in the union, and that the other 75 per cent are connected with his organization.

If the strike is ordered, he says, he will furnish the railroads all the men necessary to operate the switches.

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RUINED BY EMPLOYER.

YOUNG GIRL TELLS OF HOW HE FORCED HER TO SUBMIT.

His Foreman Acted as Go-between—When She Was in Trouble Criminal Methods Were Resorted To—She Was Then Thrust Into a Disorderly House.

Herman Pings, the glove manufacturer who was arrested Wednesday on the technical charge of being a suspicious person, was brought before Magistrate Mayo in Essex Market Court yesterday morning. With Pings was his superintendent, Vincent Fazzio, who was arrested at the same time on the same charge. Annie Filreis, the girl in the case, was also present and a preliminary examination was conducted in Magistrate Mayo's private office.

The case is one of the most revolting, imaginable, but it is as probable as it is revolving. It is the old story of the employer who takes advantage of the women who work for him, and ruins them.

The girl testified that she was 17 years old and that she first seen Pings last April. She had taken a place as a glove operator in his factory, which was then at 482 Broome street, and on her first pay day, when she came into the office Pings and Fazzio, she said, had a conversation concerning her. She was not allowed to tell what this was, on the ground that she had heard of it only through Fazzio, and Lawyer Howe, who appeared for Pings, demanded that the hearing should concern itself at first only with the glove man himself.

A few days after this payday Fazzio had given her a letter, she said, and told her to go to Ping's office at 41-43 Greene street. Here Pings invited her to meet him at the Bowery and Houston street at 7.30 o'clock the next Friday evening. The girl kept the appointment. Pings and she went up to Central Park, she said. Pings put her into a closed carriage and then, according to the girl, they drove through the Park. At this point the girl hesitated, and so that she might continue the horrible story, all but those concerned were excluded from the room.

The substance of this testimony was that Pings made the girl yield to him against her will. Subsequent to this ride in the Park, the girl said, she went into Ping's office again and told him that she was "afraid she was going to have trouble." Pings she said, told her not to worry, if she did get into trouble he would get her out of it. A few weeks later, the girl said, Pings took her to Rockaway one afternoon and that evening, she said, they went to the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, where they both went to a room and spent part of the night.

The girl then testified that she did find herself in trouble and went to Pings about it. Pings, she said, told her that Fazzio would take care of her. Fazzio, the girl said, gave her some medicine, which she took. Then, she said, Pings told her that Fazzio would take her to a physician. This, she said, Fazzio did. She was afraid the people would learn of her condition. She told Pings about this, she said, and so he hired a room for her, which she used. And some days later she reported to Pings, she said, she was well and Pings said that he was glad it was all over. Then the procureur Fazzio misused her, and placed her in a house on Grand street.

On motion of Mr. Howe, couselor for Pings, the case was adjourned until 10.30 o'clock next Wednesday.

After adjourning the case Magistrate Mayo announced that he would to-day conduct a hearing in the cases of Nathan and Jacob Goldstein, who are also charged with abduction. The defendants were arrested Wednesday by Detectives Peters and Cohen of the Eldridge Street Police Station, on the complaints of Sadie Monahan, seventeen years old, of No. 195 Grand street, Brooklyn, and Hella Harrison, sixteen years old, of East One Hundred and Sixth street, in this city. The police declare that Jacob Goldstein has fifteen girls in improper service.

History in Some of the Schools.

In the new edition of "English as She is Taught" the following appears as a genuine sample of the examination papers found by teachers in the public schools:

"Shakespeare was a fiction and allegorical writer. His father married a lady of means, but they became greatly reserved in circumstances. His most intimate friend was Ben Butler (O, rare Ben !), who was a great fiction writer."

This was written by a child 12 years old. One naturally wonders how he or she ever happened to hear of rare Ben Butler; but this may be accounnted for on the theory that the pupil's father was a greenbacker or in the cutlery business.

There is, however, one interesting story written by a public school pupil that does not appear in this volume, for the reason that it is now first presented to the public. At the examinations in Peoria last spring one of the teachers received this paper from a 11-year-old boy:

HANNIBAL.

"Hannibal was the first man that ever crossed the Alps. When he got into Italy he lost one eye and had the greatest ox roast that ever happened. Hannibal was the greatest general the people of those days ever knew, except Napoleon and Grant. When he first got there the other army was too strong for him to attack, so he waited a great many years till most of them died of old age. Then he went in and won the fight. That was the first time they ever used strategy in war. He was the founder of Hannibal, Mo., but when he got home nearly all his people were dead, and being robbed of home ties he thought he might as well carry the war into Africa."

REMINISCENSES.

Upon the "Annual Reunion" Party's Convention Last July At Indianapolis, Indiana. For Future History.

Indianapolis Ind., Nov. 22.—Some one recently called my attention to the "Volker's" "stenographic" report of the twice united Kangaroo-Social Democracy convention held last summer at Indianapolis. There are some few matters, though not news, would bear recalling in view of some recent antics being cut by several troops in the star aggregation of great actors on the "Soshulist" stage.

From the Financial Viewpoint.

Your plain every day Kangaroocrat is not altogether a bombastic fellow; usually he is a financier. Between financing one another as Heydrick, of Erie, Pa., did the Armory Builders during the last days of their convention, and all making a raid upon the Herronized Rand estate—the "party of other tactics" found time to get Thornton of local Indianapolis into the Washington street business man's pocket for the wherewithal to pay the expenses of the convention in Masonic Temple. The sum thus obtained does not appear in the "stenographic" report, due doubtless to a grammatical or other "technical" blunder.

From the Personal Viewpoint.

The personnel of the convention was striking. So many great men never met under such circumstances. But the excuse each gave for considering himself great: that is the striking thing.

There was Simons; "Job the 2d's" Liver Regulator. 'Twas he, A. M. the B. L'it., whose great genius led him to declare before the dissembled greatness, emboldened to meekly assert that he knew (backwards) the French in Darrow's Irish jokes: "Therefore I alone should write the Farmers' Resolution for the Blank Party."

There was the Armory Builder from the State of Haverhill. He was great because his ties if not his hose were the pink of the haberdasher's art. "Frills and Furbelows" of Cleveland spoke slightingly of "Jeems'" ruling from the chair; and that moved the member from Massachusetts to tears; so he asked Mailly to the chair, and straightway rushed to purchase an abdominal supporter for each limb; after that his parliamentary rulings were more satisfactory—but "Jeems" slept on the floor at the Grand Hotel.

There was Tommy—"I . . .I" who "fought, and bled and died" for the "movement." He was really great in exposing Simons' sharp practices that endeavored to have "the committee" to instruct Tommy how to vote in the convention. "Imagine," said Tommy, tragically, "ten of Simons' tools instructing ME, ME, I, I, I, how to act in this juncture!"

Then there was "Between Jews and cheese" Abbot. He was great simply because of that imperturbable pink esthetic soul of his that yearns it thus with fine Fourteenth Century frenzy so calm and worshipful.

Then there was Herron. He said the pocketbook of Simons-Kerr Publishing Company, "is feared by the capitalist class, more than the whole 'Socialist party'—this dubious statement Herron himself tried to overcome on the part of the "comrades" to placing the Rand estate at their disposal. Herron came on the floor of the convention only in crises. One of the "great situations" was when he held behind him his compromise "planks" and declared: "The capitalist class seeks to perpetuate itself by going in partnership with Socialism." He said this with a stoop in his voice and immediately attached bourgeois palliative demands to a "REVOLUTIONARY program!"

The S. L. P. Spectre.

Harriman, of the saffron hued grammar, let himself loose gradually. Great difficulty was experienced in finding him a Kosher chop-house where he could get his daily rations of select prunes. But he came out victorious, as any one might see in his gestures when Rev. McCarthy had him in the air on the "political jobs without patronage" resolution. Job explained Millerandism to Carey's satisfaction, while Mailly guarded the grammatical and Hilquit the legal blunders of the "sekrotar at." Job took up the slack in his voice and begged for unanimous consent to have more time on the "most important matter before the convention"—the Jobs resolution. In fine frenzy rolling Job related the tale of Pellenz: of Carey's fireman and policeman "Soshulist" in the last Chase campaign of Haverhill: the 'Frisco incident: Millerand's tobacconist—etc. "Where the law provides jobs not due to spoils system, let a comrade accept—but our rule should be explicit" cried Job. McCartney uppercut Job with the interlocution: "who made the law"—Job floundered, fussed and faded like the gossamer outlines of a half forgotten dream.

Then McCartney got his other chance to lambast the hypocritical Kangaroo. "You fellows let the De Leonite ghost dominate you at every step. (Applause from Bergerites). You know that we are a Party of opportunism; yet you still pretend revolutionary phrases and attitudes. (Loud applause from Hoehn's cavern.) Your platform is buncomb—happily Simons helped us to get State autonomy—American party organization—and no matter what you say we pop our fingers in your teeth on all these meaningless resolutions. You are imitators; you are cowardly ones—why did you not attempt to put this in the constitution? You have no penalty; doctrinaires." [A great commotion from Jerseyite Gobel who ejaculated: "Preachers, lawyers, scum, you have sold us out—er—ah—er—" great sensation—and the great situation of the convention blubbered out cheers, groans—while Mammie held up her skirts from the whole "unseemly" scene."]

The convention had no news story consecutiveness. It walked over itself in every direction, just as genius demanded.

Hoehn As a View Point by Himself.

One incident also not found in the "Volker's" verbatim report, happened to G. A. Hoehn, who let his shaving out by contract. A "yoonyun" man from wayback found out that the guilty shop was a "skap goncern." The convention boycotted it after a two hour's debate. Poor Hoehn's whiskers then suffered with his vicarous resolutions committee. They would not allow Baird of St. Louis, to get the floor on Trade Unionism, so Hoehn was kept revising his resolution in committee; every time he dotted an i or crossed a t the convention listened and upon the last vote on a verbal charge, the chairman announced that the Trade Union attitude "IS TOOK."

The whyfor of this move by Hilquit, the parliamentarian genius, can only be appreciated when one considers the master-motif of the convention was to be united solidly toward the dirty fakiration crew. Now Baird had 25 votes from St. Louis alone against the "push" from Kentucky, Washington, Iowa and a biped from Chicago. Missouri and Texas were a considerable vote against any policy on "unionism"—a three cornered fight between these elements would have shut off the treasury raids the Kangs periodically make on the "yoonyun"—although a majority could have been mustered for any old "attitude."

Genius is a great thing.

For instance, what bound Victor Berger to Simons? Berger said to "B. L'it": "you are great." A. M. proved this by quoting Lydia E. Pinkham on Farmers' Planks. The originality of that feat made Victor propose: Simons let us force our debts on the Kangs—revenge No. 1. Then give us State autonomy—you write the platform revolutionarily—get the farmers' demands in anywhere; your votes and mine will bring the N. E. B. to Chicago.

So the jockeying began. Simons on the Kangs' committee apportionment safeguarded Berger's interests where begging by Berger could not get the organization committees apportioned to suit the combination.

Rock after rock knocked the combination into the naked open. Hilquit saw it and lay for them at every turn with 400 odd votes of "Comrade Porto Rico." That's how Chicago lost headquarters.

The Berger-Simons combination fixed the Kangs in committee: they caused a long lachrymose debate on "dues"—the country delegates voted with the anti-Kang combination and fixed a minimum, then the convention slopped away so much time in oratory that the last day and night, all the loose threads of platforms, resolutions, constitutions, party name were woven into a woeful "party of other tactics"—with as many organizations as there were greatnessesses thereabouts.

Berger's "English organ" recently admitted as much when lambasting the Chicago resolutions on Anarchy, under the title: "Are we united?"

Is the Rev. Vail An Asset?

One of the closing acts was to decide whether Rev. Vail was an "asset or liability" of the Springfield Committee.

A compromise motion decided that he was a liability on salary account for another six months to the new National Committee, and one of the "assets" of the old Springfield committee.

The new "partei" agreed to ease Berger's financial strain due to Theodore Debs and Editor Edwards back salary account—and Berger arose to the occasion to "bury the hatchet" while the voice from Erie, Pa., shouted: "You have no hatchet, the Kangs stole it."

Thus "the convention" of Greatnessesses sobbed into history: "without the pride of ancestry: without the hope of posterity."

WATCHER.

S. T. & L. A. GLAZERS THREATEN STRIKE.

May Involve Lynn, Mass., Morocco Factories in General Tie-up.

Lynn, Mass., Nov., 20.—Labor troubles that have been threatening, assumed serious proportions here yesterday and promise to tie up all the morocco factories here. The trouble is between the manufacturers and the Glazers' Union of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. At present four shops are affected, those of Pevear & Co., A. B. Hoffman, Weber Morocco Company and Thomas Kelley & Co.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance held a big meeting here last night and made plans to tie up all the factories, if necessary. IT WAS STATED THAT THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE ARRAGNED TO BRING 200 OR 300 ARMENIANS HERE TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS.

Armenians were brought here under similar conditions during the big strike in 1891.

The morocco manufacturers of Lynn are members of the National Morocco Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The strikers claim that the manufacturers have taken this opportunity to attempt to drive unionism out of the factories throughout the country.

Morocco Workers' Strike Extends.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 25.—The morocco workers his morning established pickets and endeavored to extend the strike in the mills. After a meeting lasting until late last night, the members of the Morocco Workers' Union decided not to accept the plan of agreement suggested as a basis for a settlement of the difficulties now exiting between the employes and the morocco manufacturers. At present there are about 450 men out, and it is stated that by to-night practically all the morocco workmen will leave the factories.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

HE MONKEYED WITH THE SAW.

An East Liverpool, Ohio, Editor Learns a Lesson.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Nov. 17.—On Thursday, October 31, and Friday Nov. 1, we had S. Schulberg of Pittsburg here to address the working class.

On Saturday Nov. 2, the "Daily Crisis," thinking no doubt that as Schulberg had departed it was safe for it to do so, published the following item:

"RANK ANARCHY

"Was the Burden of Schulberg's Speech Thursday Night.

"There was much coment Friday with reference to the speech of S. Schulberg, the Philadelphia Socialist Labor speaker, who orated to a crowd on the Diamond, Thursday night. His utterances were anarchistic throughout to a degree that caused murmurs of threatened violence. Should he attempt to continue to-night, as scheduled, there will likely be merry doings with Mr. Schulberg."

When the S. L. P. organization saw the item they immediately telegraphed Schulberg to return and issued the following challenge for Monday night, November 4:

"ATTENTION VOTERS!

"Challenge to the Editor 'Daily Crisis': to Take Place To-night.

"In the issue of the 'Daily Crisis' of Saturday, November 2nd, appeared an article,

"'RANK ANARCHY'

in which it falsely states that the Socialist Labor Party speaker, S. Schulberg, while speaking at our meeting, made utterances that were anarchistic. It also lyingly asserts that there were murmurs of threatened violence, and that, should Mr. Schulberg speak again, there would be some doings. Now, in view of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is a political party, officially recognized as such in almost every state in the Union, and that the principles of our party, as elucidated in our national platform, are extremely antagonistic to anarchy and all that it implies, we hold that the article is not only a deliberate falsehood, by imputing notions of violence to the peace-loving citizens of our city, but that said article, by virtue of it being a falsehood, was printed with the intent of inciting riot and mob violence and must be classed as anarchistic.

"Therefore; Eection East Liverpool Socialist Labor Party of the U. S. hereby challenges the editor of the 'Daily Crisis' to debate in public with a representative of our party the following questions:

"Resolved, That the 'Daily Crisis' is an anarchistic paper, by printing in its columns an article inciting riot and mob violence, and,

"Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is a peaceful political organization opposed to all violence.

"Socialist Labor Party to take the affirmative, Editor 'Daily Crisis' to take the negative. Debate to take place tonight (Monday evening) November 4th a 8 p. m., corner Sixth and East Market streets. Now fish or cut bait.

"Hoping that the challenge is accepted we remain,

"Section East Liverpool Socialist Labor Party.

"Francis Dixon, Sec. Pro Tem."

A thousand copies of the challenge were quickly distributed among the wage slaves. There was consternation in the local camp of capitalism, when the challenge appeared.

Monday night was cold and disagreeable, but nevertheless over 500 workingmen repaired to the meeting place. The editor of the "Daily Crisis," which calls itself "independent," did not put in an appearance. Just the same he got a terrible lashing from Schulberg.

The capitalist press in general and that filthiest of literary filth, the pure and simple, so-called labor papers in particular, were mercilessly exposed by the comrade. Next the comrade explained the make-up and the treasonable tactics of the "Socialist" party, and then the clear cut class-conscious program of the S. L. P., showing by comparison and by irrefutable facts that the only working-class political party is the Socialist Labor Party.

After this the capitalist flunkies won't be as prone to advertise us so gratuitously.

We are waiting for the next reportorial Ruben that wishes to study the workings of the Buzz-Saw.

S. L. P.

With $250,000,000 Capital.

The new Steel Trust, which F. H. Clarke of the law firm of Blymen, Hobbs & Clarke is promoting, is, they say, to be a New Jersey corporation of $250,000,000 authorized capital. A member of this firm said to-day:

"The combination includes most of the independent steel concerns of the country outside of the United States Steel Corporation and allied companies. But I won't name any names. I won't say that the Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, or the Sharon Steel Company, or the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad Company as a railroad, will be included. Assurances of participation have been received from those in control of the constituent concerns. There is no question about the plans going through. It will be done on a cash basis. Owners of plants may be allowed some stock in lieu of cash for their properties. It depends on how their subscriptions are treated in the allotment."

The speaker further averred that bankers had been found to take the financial end of the matter in hand, and suggested that a Wall Street trust company was one of the conspicuous interests in the underwriting.

From a perfectly competent and authoritative source it is learned that the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, does not intend to enter any combination, and that leading interests in it have no knowledge of the scheme here discussed.

English City Ruined by American Competition.

London, Nov. 25.—The "Daily Mail" says that acute depression and ruin prevail at Northampton because of American competition in the shoe industry. The men, it says, must receive better wages to compete.

The Suffrage In Virginia.

A Fiendish Scheme to Disfranchise the Workers.

The below facsimile of an "official ballot," used last year in Virginia, must be carefully examined. Such examination brings out forcibly the fact that the capitalist class is afraid of the suffrage in the hands of the working class, and that, as yet too cowardly to boldly disfranchise the workers, it circumvents the law by a scheme calculated to confuse the most intelligent man at the moment of voting, and, in case he is not confused, to furnish ample loop-holes for throwing out his ballot as "defective:"

A VIRGINIA BALLOT.

Reproduction of Official Ballot Used in Scott County.

Official ballot for
Election Tuesday
For President of
the United States
William McKinley
of Ohio.
for vice-president of
the United States
Theodore Roosevelt
of New York.
for electors at large for
the state of Virginia
Warren S. Lurty
of Rockingham county
George W. Butler
of Warwick county
District Electors
For First District
S. B. Hardwick
of Westmoreland
For second district
John J Deyer
ofSouthampton county
for Third district
Jonas Marcuse
of Richmond city
for Fourth district
R. Bolling Wilcox
of Prince George
for Fifth district
M. D. Martin
of Carroll county
for sixth district
Jacob Baer
of Roanoke county
for seventh district
Samuel J. Hoffman
of Shenandoah county
for Eighth district
M. K. Lowry
of stafford county
for Ninth district
D. F. Bailey
of Washington county
for Tenth district
E. L. Mattice
of Rock Bridge county
For President of
the United States
Wm. Jennings Bryan
of Nebraska.
for vice-President
of the United States
Adlai E. Stevenson
of Illinois
for Electors at large
for the state of Virginia
William Hodges Mann
of Nottaway county
J. L. Jeffries
of Culpepper county
for District Electors
for First District
T. J. Downing
of Lancaster county
for Second district
John Whitehead
of Norfolk city
for Third district
S. L. Kelley
of Richmond city
for Fourth district
Robert Turnbull
of Brunswick county
for Fifth district
Eugene Withers
of Danville city
for sixth district
Graham Claytor
of Bedford county
for seventh district
R. S. Parkes
of Page county
for Eighth District
L. H. Machen
of Fairfax county
for Ninth district
R. T. Irvine
of Wise county
for Tenth district
Pembroke Pettit
of Fluvanna county

the county of Scott
November sixth,
for President of
the United States
Eugene V. Debs
for vice-President
of the United States
Job Harriman
for Electors at large
for the state of Va.
for First district
for second district
for Third district
for Fourth district
for Fifth district
for Sixth district
for seventh district
for Eighth district
for Ninth district
for Tenth district
for representative of
the Ninth congressional
district of Virginia
in the Fifty-seventh
Congress of the
United States
William F. Rhea
for president of
the United States
Joseph F. Malloney
of Massachusetts
for vice-president
of the United States
Valentine Remmel
of Pennsylvania
for electors at large
for the state of Va.
A. B. McCulloch
of Manchester city
H. D. McTier
of Roanoke city
for district electors
for the state of Va.
for First district
Hugh Bolton
of Hampton city
for second district
Louis Peglar
of Elizabeth city
for Third district
Jos. E. Madison
of Henrico county
for Fourth district
B. D. Downey
of Roanoke city
for Fifth district
Louis S. Mayo
of Richmond city
for Sixth district
Wm. T. Welch
of Roanoke city
for Seventh district
Otto Blersch
of Richmond city
for Eighth district
Edward Schade
of Newport News
for Ninth district
I. N. Dunkleberger
of Roanoke, City
for Tenth District
Hugh O'Connor
of Newport News

State of Virginia
nineteen hundred
for President of
the United States
Wharton Barker
of Pennsylvania
for vice-president
of the United States
Ignatius Donnelly
of Minnesota
for electors at large
for the state of Va.
W. H. Tinsley
of Roanoke County
J. Luther Kibler
of Shenandoah County
for district electors for
the State of Virginia
for First district
for Second district
for Third district
for Fourth district
Cephas N. Stacy
of Amelia County
for Fifth district
for Sixth district
Thomas W. Evans
of Campbell County
for Seventh district
Wm. H. H. Martin
of Clarke County
for Eighth district
G. W. Bradshaw
of Loudon county
for Ninth district
for Tenth District
for representative of
the ninth congressional
district of Virginia
in the Fifty-seventh
Congress of the
United States
James A. Walker
for President of
the United States
John G. Wooley
of Illinois.
for vice-president
of the United States
Henry D. Metcalf
of Rhode Island
for electors at large
for the state of Va.
J. H. Busby
D. J. Hoge
for district electors for
the state of Virginia
for First District
W. T. Ashby
for second district
W. B. Wilder
for Third District
L. N. Fox
for Fourth District
E. S. Emory
for Fifth district
Geo. S. Dyer
for Sixth district
O. B. Rucker
for Seventh district
T. B. Winter
for Eighth district
S. T. Nichols
for Ninth district
R. H. Farrier
for Tenth District
D. S. Sheets

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Belief is That it Was Built by James Rumsey, of Sheperdstown, W. Va.

Shepherdstown is remarkable as being the place where the first steamboat was constructed and navigated. From Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, published by Henry Howe, in 1845, we learn that James Rumsey, who is believed to be the first person that ever succeeded in propelling a boat by steam, was a native of Maryland. When a young man he removed to Shepherdstown, where he devoted much of his time to mechanics. In September, 1781, he was employed by the Potomac Company, of which Washington was a member, to improve the navigation of the Potomac river. In the summer of the year 1783 he devoted his attention to the subject of steamboats, and in the autumn of 1784 succeeded in a private but very imperfect experiment in order to test some of the principles of his invention. In the October session of that year, he obtained the passage of an act from the Virginia assembly guaranteeing to him the exclusive use of his invention in navigating the waters of that State for the space of ten years from date. In January, 1785, he obtained a patent from the general assembly of Maryland for navigating their waters. Through the whole of this year he was engaged in working at his boat, but was not ready for a public trial until 1786, the year following. In this experiment he was eminently successful. He succeeded in propelling his boat by steam alone at Shepherdstown against the current of the Potomac at the rate of four or five miles an hour. Washington, it is said, was on the boat when the trial was made, for in a letter written by him to Hugh Williamson, M. C., dated Mount Vernon, March 15, 1785, Washington says, in alluding to Rumsey's boat: "If a model of a thing in minature is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of his model, with the explanation, removed the principal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream by the aid of mechanical power, but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention I chose previously to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream, before I passed my certificate, and having done so all my doubts are satisfied."

In Shepherdstown Mr. Rumsey dwelt in a small house in the outskirts of the village. He was supplied with funds for the undertaking by his brother-in-law, Charles Morrow. The boat was built upon the banks of the Potomac about half a mile above the town. A portion of the boiler of his boat was for a long time in possession of the late Hon. A. R. Boteler. Congress, in the year 1839, ordered a medal to be struck in Rumsey's honor, commemorative of his brilliant achievement. Dr. Christopher Coruss, one of the first settlers of Sharpsburg, also contributed funds toward the erection of the boat.—Hagerstown Herald.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 185

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

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STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS.

THE MODERN PHASE OF CAPITALISM AND ITS TERRIBLE DANGERS.

Overproduction and Foreign Markets—The Attitude of Europe Toward America—Reciprocity and the Development of the Far East—International Bankruptcy and War—Cause and Cure.

To-day, the industries of this country produce largely in excess of domestic demands. This excess must be gotten rid of. The capitalist class which controls these industries are perforce compelled to go abroad for foreign markets. They are at the same time compelled to protect the domestic market.

Heretofore, the search for foreign markets has been to a great degree successful. Industrial nations like England, Germany, Austria and France have purchased American products. In this way American exports have increased and imports decreased, while America (which means the aforementioned capitalist class) has been transformed from a debtor to a creditor nation, with a commercial policy that enables it to dominate the world.

The very success of this search for foreign markets is likely to prove detrimental to American capitalism. The countries to which it is sending its surplus products find that many of their industries are being or are likely to be destroyed by them. They find, too, that their home markets are being taken from them by the inflow of American products. Moreover, these countries being also capitalist countries which produce in excess of their demands need foreign markets, too. They would like to trade with this country, especially since they are such large importers of American goods; but they cannot do so, as the policy of protection pursued here prevents them.

Under these conditions—with crises both present and prospective facing them—these countries are compelled to act. So far the tendency of their actions points to the exclusion of American products from their own markets and those of their colonial dependencies. They are considering commercial systems in which a nation with colonies, will receive the preference in the matter of importations from those colonies, in return for which the colonies would be especially favored in commercial matters by the mother country. In England, this idea has many advocates. Were it put into operation by that nation, it would result in the practical exclusion of large quantities of American products from the markets of Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, India, etc. These nations are also considering commercial systems that will be protective in their practical results; that will exclude all nations, especially America, from their home markets. They would drop the favored nation clause in all commercial treaties and insist on the insertion in its stead of a clause providing for reciprocal relations. Germany and Austria are especially in favor of these systems; they are in fact rabid protectionists.

With this threatening situation confronting American capitalism, many American capitalists have become alarmed. Recognizing the need of continued expansion and observing in the conditions mentioned an opportunity to advance their own interests, they have set up a clamor for the enactment of what they call "freer trade relations." Acting upon the pressure exerted abroad they have taken for their shibboleth the cry of Reciprocity.

Reciprocity involves a revision of the protective tariff. One of its dogmas is "that some duties in 'our' present tariff are no longer necessary to the industries which they are intended to protect." By removing these duties either wholly or partly, the domestic markets controlled by the industries which they protect will be thrown open to foreign competition. In return, it is urged by the advocates of Reciprocity, foreign nations will be induced to make equally valuable commercial concessions to this country, thus admitting of its continued and necessary expansion.

While many American capitalists have become alarmed at the threatening attitude of the industrial nations of Europe and are consequently advocating Reciprocity, other capitalists, in fact, the larger portion of the capitalist class of this country, are opposing it. They call Reciprocity a revival of the free-trade ghost of former years. They are accordingly opposed to commercial treaties in which Reciprocity is a feature. They say that such treaties are failures, except when they provide for the free admission of goods which are not produced here. These capitalists are the out-and-out protectionists. They point to the increase in production which the protectionist system has made possible in this country, and they say "Let well enough alone," that is, do not deviate a particle from the principles of protection.

Though the capitalists are out-and-out protectionists, they are also expansionists. They realize that the industries owned and controlled by them, produce more than this country can consume. They are aware of the attitude of the European nations, and are prepared to make such concessions to them as the circumstances will admit. They seem to realize that these concessions can never be large enough to propitiate the Europeans sufficiently to cause them to abandon their policy of exclusion. We have therefore urged the development of trade in the Far East, in the Philippines and China, with their millions of unexploited inhabitants. "There is a field," they say, "capable of indefinite expansion; let us turn to it and avoid Reciprocity and the possible friction which a one-sided commercial policy with Europe may develop." With this end in view, these capitalists are laboring strenuously for the building of a tremendous navy and army, to take and to hold such possessions and fields in the Far East as may be won there.

Unfortunately, for this view though, other nations have also awakened to a realization of the commercial possibilities latent in the Far East. They too realize that its development will necessitate the use and consumption of Western products. They too are bent on taking and holding whatever may be taken and held, and they too are building tremendous armies and navies to aid them in their exalted pursuits. An outlet for the surplus of their industries may be secured, even if the enginery of war must be used to do so. Thus the friction that the out-and-out protectionists of this country would avoid is not at all eliminated but extended and increased; while the possibilities of an open rupture, in fact a bloody war, grow with each succeeding year.

From this picture, drawn from facts, it may be observed that Capitalism has but two things to offer as a logical outcome of its workings: international bankruptcy and international war. With all the industrial nations producing to excess and closing their doors to one another as they must, bankruptcy is bound to ensue. With all of them struggling for the only available field which will render bankruptcy impossible, war is bound to eventuate. The theory that weaker nations are the legitimate prey of the stronger ones will be applied in the future to civilized nations as it has been in the past to those semi-civilized. This situation will be intensified as Capitalism increases its productivity. Every new invention, every application of newly-discovered natural force, every new division of labor, every change of technique will render the situation more difficult of relief, as they will simply add to already excessive production. Consider, in addition, that every new foreign market, is rapidly changed from consumer to producer, consider that already the Philippines and China are being converted as far as possible into manufacturing countries, and the difficulty of relief grows all the more hopeless.

The fact is there can be no relief, there must be revolution. Capitalism is basically wrong. It is rotten at every foundation and must be radically changed. When this happens it will be no longer be Capitalism, but Socialism. Let us see what that radcal change must be.

This article opens with this assertion: "To-day, the industries of this country produce largely in excess of domestic demands" Why is this? Are the millions that inhabit this vast country so well housed, clothed and fed that there is a superfluity of the products used for those purposes? Are the lives of the individuals composing that great population so thoroughly cultivated and developed that the wealth required for education, art, music and science exists in a superabundance? Are there no paupers, no destitute and starved, no suicides and criminals from want, no charities and prisons? Are there no women compelled to sell their bodies for bread, no men compelled to forego payment of their debts for lack of means? Are there no slums in which millions of people herd like cattle and die like dogs?

To any one at all conversant with modern conditions, the greater part of the of the population of this country is in a pinched and poverty stricken condition. There are thousands upon thousands devoid of the barest necessities, while millions struggle from day to day for the barest living. They know naught but hard, brutalizing murderous labor, which not only destroys them intellectually, but also physically in a large number of cases. So then Science is a book rarely opened and never understood. It is plain to the veriest tyro that the excessive production of this country could be readily consumed, if all the wants of the populaton were attended to. Why then are they not attended to? Because Capitalism through the use of the wage-system robs the larger part of that population (the working class) of the greater part of what it produces. In doing this it prevents the greater part of that population from buying back and consuming the greater part of its product, and thus satisfy its manifold needs and desires.

H. S. Aley, M. D., in his pamphlet, "Socialism and Evolution," makes the following statement relative to this condition, and its consequences:

"In the Feburary 8th number of the 'Youth's Companion' for 1900, Lyman Gage, Secretary of the United States Treasury, is authority for the statement that the wealth produced in this country last year was sixty billion dollars. On a basis of 75,000,000 population this would give $800 to every man, woman and child, or an average of $2,400 each actual producer. As the average wage in the United States is $300, this gives the working class but one-eighth of what the wealth each creates sells for on the retail market of the world, and as the capitalist class cannot consume the balance, the merchandise accumulates, the warehouses become full to overflowing and industral panics follow as a logical result, with the regularity of clock work."

This robbery by the capitalist class is the reason for this condition of affairs referred to. And this cause is as operative abroad as it is at home. Until this robbery is stopped, international bankruptcy and international war are inevitable. Only when it is stopped will the dangers be removed.

To remove this danger is the historic mission of the working class.

Capitalism is tottering to its grave, and must make way for a better system. The working class is the only class interested in the inauguration of the coming system. It is to its advantage to strive for and introduce that system, which must be founded upon cooperative labor and concentrated industry, owned and controlled collectively, and guaranteeing to labor the full product of its toil. Under such a system the benefits of production developed by capitalism will accrue to the good of society and not to a small capitalist class, as at present. The equilibrium between production and consumption will be attained, and international bankruptcy and international wars will cease to be.

LABOR FAKIR TO GO TO JAIL

McVey of "Labor World" Scandal Stands Convicted of Manslaughter.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov., 19.—By an unanimous vote the Appellate division of the Third Department has decided that Theodore J. McVey of this city, brother-in-law of former Fire Commissioner James M. Lynch, must stand the sentence of conviction of eight years for manslaughter in the first degree. McVey gained considerable notoriety during the recent municipal campaign in the "Labor World" controversy. This McVey is the man who with Homer D. Call and A. J. Picotte, was accused by Mayor McGuire of attempting to blackmail the Democratic organization to the tune of $3,000. He is the business agent and organizer for the International Machinists' union in this district.

The crime for which McVey was convicted, was committed on March 12, 1900, at Maggie Murphy's resort near Amsterdam. It is alleged that he caused the death of William Halden, a farm hand who lived at Hagaman. McVey was the bartender there, anr it is alleged that after he knocked Halden down he kicked him, the injuries resulting in his death.

McVey, in his own defence, claimed that he had asked the men in the resort to get out so he could close up. A dispute followed and McVey says that Halden slipped and fell, striking his head on the stove, receiving the injuries which resulted in his death.

On the trial McVey was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in Dannemora prison. His attorney, F. J. Sullivan appealed the case, which was argued at Saratoga Springs last Summer. The decision has just been handed down.

McVey was in the city this morning. His friends said that it is his intention to carry the matter to the Court of Appeals.

An Amsterdam dispatch says:

Judge Nibet has issued a bench warrant for McVey's arrest. Sheriff Hare went to Syracuse Thursday in search of McVey, but could not locate him. McVey is under $2,500 bonds. His attorney, F. J. Sullivan, does not believe that he will attempt to elude capture, but will serve his sentence unless it is determined to carry it to the Court of Appeals. He gets off with a sentence which with commutation will amount to five years and four months' servitude.

McVey while business agent of the Machinists knows nothing about the trade. After he was let out on bail he got a job as machinist's helper; and through the influence his brother-in-law Lynch had with O'Connell, the President of the International Association of Machinists, McVey got the job as business agent and organizer for this district. His career as a labor fakir has been nipped in the bud by the decision of the court, that he must do time.

BIG GERMAN SUGAR TRUST.

Said to Have Control of the Sugar Market and to Dictate to the World.

London, Nov., 23.—The British Sugar magnates assert that their investigations revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust called the 'Kartell," which has been in existence about a year and that it is chiefly owing to the agency that Germany to-day is enabled to dictate the price of sugar. The extent of the "Kartell" was discovered, they say, only quite recently.

The abolition of this organization will be one of the chief objects of the nations other than Germany attending the forthcoming Brussels conference. Already British firms have entered into negotiations with leading American sugar interests, and tables are now being drawn up showing the transactions of the "Kartell" with a view of submitting to the authorities at Washington. The British Government will be urged to empower its representatives at the Brussels conference to threaten retalitory countervailing measures unless the "Kartell" is broken up or, at least, modified.

Germany now produces one-third of the world's supply of beet sugar, of which she exports 1,250, 000 tons, after spplying her own population. These exports, which are almost one-fifth of the world's available supply, are sent out at a loss to German manufacturers, but, thanks to the "Kartell," plus the bounty, they are able not only to make up for this, but to reap a handsome profit in addition to gaining absolute control of the sugar market. The "Kartell" is run very secretly, but it is learned that it consists of an ironclad combination of almost all producers and refiners to keep up the price of sugar in Germany. This is done so successfully that the German consumer to-day pays thrice as much as the Briton does for the same article imported from Germany.

Members of the "Kartell" bind themselves to buy from and sell only to those affiliated with the combination. This has worked so satisfactorily that the "Kartell" now includes practically every factor of the sugar interests in Germany from the agricultural producer to the refiner. The latter agrees always to pay 12.75 marks per hundred weight for the raw article, though natural conditions might ordinarily allow him to buy three marks cheaper. This, however, insures a permanently high price to the consumer. The profits consequent upon these methods are pooled in the "Kartell" and are divided upon an ingenious scale. The surplus product is disposed of at a slight loss in other European and American markets.

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......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF LABOR

It has been the repeated declaration of the PEOPLE that there is no hope for the working class in the methods of "organized" labor. The PEOPLE has repeatedly shown that those methods are wrong, as they deny the antagonism existing between capital and labor and the necessity of a class-conscious political and economic organiation of the entire working class in its attempts to improve its condition and emancipate itself from wage slavery. The PEOPLE has repeatedly shown that "organized" labor to-day plays into the hands of the capitalist class. It does not promote the solidarity of labor. Instead it splits the working class into warring factions, every one of which strives to advance its interests at the expense and to the detriment of the others. All of which redounds to the benefit of the capitalist. All these declarations were amply proven in the strike which occurred on the Harlem division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the Borough of the Bronx on Tuesday, Nov. 19. Several hundred freight-yard brakemen, yard switchmen and freight handlers struck to secure the discharge of two obnoxious officials, who had maltreated them, accusing them of robbery, and having them hounded by the company's detectives; the restoration of the eight-hour work day with the rate of wages which formerly prevailed, and extra pay for overtime work.

The greatest unanimity prevailed among the strikers at the beginning. Though consisting of unionists and non-unionists, they met and elected a committee of five to confer with the division superintendent, Orrin M. Shepard. The conferences with him proving futile, they proceeded to extend the strike to various points along the road: to the yards at Oak Point, New Haven and numerous other freight centres.

This procedure was successful. Many of the company's most important freight yards were tied up and the strikers were hopeful that they would bring enough pressure to bear to cause the company to capitulate. First Vice Grand Master Ames, of the Switchmen's Union of America, who had reached New York City, in the interests of his organization, said that every man on the system from New York to Boston had been requested to join in a sympathetic strike. He hoped that every trainman, switchman, engineer, fireman, telegraph operator and freight handler would join, a hope that his knowledge of the internecine warfare of the railroad organizations ought to have told him, was without foundation.

Such was the status of affairs, when another official with a superlative title, Val. Fitzpatrick, third vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, appeared upon the scene. He immediately proceeded to throw a wet blanket on the strike by declaring that he thought the strike was ill-advised and the men had taken action altogether too hastily.

Fitzpatrick declared he had first heard of the strike the day afted it was called, while in Syracuse. He at once left for New York City, and called a meeting of Empire City Lodge, No. 197, Railroad Trainmen, immediately upon his arrival.

The action of Fitzpatrick, in appearing upon a scene to which he had not been invited and expressing opinions which had not been requested, was only matched by the action of the engineers and firemen, who refused to assist the strikers, preferring to stand by the company.

About this time also, much was being made of the fact that only one-fifth of the strikers were union men. It was intimated that the "union" men would return to work pending an "investigation" of "their" grievances. This, of course, would make no provision protecting the non-unionists, who had gone out with them. Fitzpatrick had a consultation with the railroad officials with what result was not made known by him. In the meantime, the company was advertising for and obtaining new men from Philadelphia and other cities; while a large number of Tammany policemen, elected by the railroaders and their fellow-workers, patrolled the freight yards, protecting the scabs and awaiting the order or the opportunity to crack the heads of the strikers with their night sticks.

Repeated conferences were now being held. The officials of the railroad conferred with the grand superlative officials of which two more had arrived, namely J. C. McDermott, Grand Master, and B. F. Morrissey, Vice-president of the Railroad Trainmen's Union. The Board of Arbitration also appeared on the scene. All these conferences came to naught. During these conferences the company kept on hiring new men, and succeeded in moving quite a number of trains. Indications of demoralization among the strikers began to set in; and it began to be apparent that the "organizations" were fighting one another for control of the situation, by sacrificing their opponents and the non-unionists.

These indications soon developed into open accusations. Last Saturday the switchmen and the trainmen arrayed themselves against each other. The trainmen, through Morrissey, following Fitzpatrick's cue, admitted they had acted hastily in striking and declared they were anxious to return to work. Grand Master Ames, of the Switchmen's Union spoke bitterly of this treacherous policy and declared his men, together with the non-unionists, whom he had taken under his wing, would stand firm and win.

An official of the road, upon hearing of this dissension, declared it sounded the death-knell of the strike. He was fulsome in his praise of the trainmen, characterizing them as the "better element" of the strikers. He also expressed his belief that "Mr. Morrissey, acting as their adviser, would not countenance a further holding out against the company."

In this the official was right. While a committee of the striking employees of the railroad were negotiating with the officials, Morrissey made the following statement:

"The men of the Empire City Lodge have decided by a decisive vote to settle their differences themselves, without any outside interference. We do not want any outsiders to act for our union. We constitute a large majority of the strikers and can settle the matter ourselves. We have appointed a committee of three to see General Superintendent Platt this afternoon, with a view of settling the trouble definitely."

This committee was in conference with General Superintendent Platt six hours, last Saturday night, when a decision was reached whereby the strike was settled and declared off.

The settlement is a thorough defeat. So thorough that there is not a vestige of gain upon which the usual fraudulent cry of victory might be based. It does not grant any one of the points for which the strikers contended. It is simply a promise on the part of the railroad officials to reinstate the strikers as fast as they can be used. In other words, the men employed during the strike are to be retained, while the strikers, outside of the trainmen's union, are to scramble back as best they can.

When this decision was announced, many of the striking trainmen, denounced Morrissey, declaring him to be a meddler. They smashed the glass case containing their charter and attempted to tear it into pieces.

Thus does "organized" labor, assisted by the police and the reserve army of the unemployed, play into the hands of the capitalist class.

Thus do they ignore the antagonism existing between capital and labor, and instead of solidifying the working class into one whole, conscious of its class interests, and leading it to glad victory, they divide it into warring factions that prey on each other and their unorganized co-workers, causing its disaster and ignominous defeat.

Such "organized" labor must be fought to the bitter end. It must be torn up, root and branch, if the working class is to organize and flourish. It must be destroyed if the victorious phalanxes of Socalism are to plant their red banner upon the outer wall of capitalism.

To accomplish these ends, the principles of new trades unionism—of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—must be put into practical working by the class conscious workingmen already enrolled in those organizations.

Speed the day! On with the good work!

CHILD-LABOR LEGISLATION.

Vigorous Opposition to a Legislative Measure in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19.—A favorable report has been made in the House on a bill prohibiting absolutely the employment of children UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE in any manufacturing establishment, or the employment of any child under twelve unless his earnings are needed for the support of a widowed mother or a totally disabled father. Children under fourteen must not be employed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., and after January 1, 1903, children of that age must not be employed at any time unless they can read and write.

The bill will be vigorously resisted. A minority of the Comimttee has been made a report against it, characterizing it as part of an organized effort to secure class legislation tending to deprive mill-owners of the control of their property, as being detrimental to the interests of Southern mills and an aid to their Northern competitors, and as calculated to deter investors from locating additional mills in the State. The minority is satisfied that the alleged evils sought to to be remedied by legislation do not exist, that there is no occasion to put mill-owners under criminal statutes, and that the regulation of all these matters can be left to the parents of the children and the mill proprietors.

STAY AWAY.

"Victory" Claimed by Machinists Disproved by Themselves.

The "victory" of the International Association of Machinists does not seem to be of very formidable proportions.

A claim was made that practically every shop in the country had been forced to capitulate, yet the latest literature issued by the officers of the I. A. M., shows that there is a pretense at striking in almost every city in the country. If the following instructions are followed it would be impossible for a man to work anywhere.

IF THIS DOES NOT INTEREST YOU HAND IT TO SOME ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

All self-respecting Machinists will keep away from San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.; Tacoma, Fairhaven and Everett, Wash.; Chicago and Joliet, Ills.; Detroit, Mich.; Brooklyn and Silver Creek, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J., Warren, Ohio; Denver, Co.; Alexandria and Richmond, Va.; Birmingham and Selma, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn., and Salisbury, N. C. The above Southern cities are all on the Southern Railway System.

A special effort is being made by the manufacturers of San Francisco and vicinity to circulate statements that the Machinists' strike in San Francisco has been adjusted. This is absolutely untrue stay away from San Francisco and other places named on this card.

Strike of River Ohio Pilots.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—The members of the Masters' and Pilots' Association struck to-day for an advance in wages of 50 per cent. The towboat owners are preparing to start their boats with heavy coal shipments within the next twenty-four hours, and claim that they will have no trouble in getting all the pilots required to man vessels at the old rate, but the strikers say this will be impossible. The pilots have been getting $2,000 a year, and demand $3,000.

About ten million bushels of coal await shipment on the present high water.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The event of the week ending Saturday, November 23, in the Field of Capital, was the purchase of the D. M. McAlpin Tobacco Company by the Universal Tobacco Company for $2,500,000. This McAlpin company was famous as an opponent of the trust. Its legend, "Not Made by a Trust," could be read from all the housetops on which it advertised. Though the Universal Tobacco Company is in no way affiliated with the Tobacco Trust, it aspires to the position held by that concern in the tobacco and financial world; in fact, it is fighting the Tobacco Trust for that position, though without success to date. Thus it was ever with the "Anti-Trusters." They utilize the cry to help boost themselves into the coveted places, at the coveted price.

Next in line of importance were the doings of the Steel Trust. This giant corporation completed arrangements for operating its coal mines in a systematic manner. It has opened a new bureau called the Bureau of Mines and Mining, with R. S. McDonald, one of the best-known coal engineers in the Pittsburgh bituminous coal belt, as superintendent. All the coal properties of the constituent companies, consisting of over 50,000 acres, will be placed in charge of this bureau. While at present none of the constituent companies mine much of the coal used, a number of mines will be opened at once. The steel corporation concerns use 18,000,000 tons annually. The operation of their own mines will enable them to be independent of the coal market.

A combination of the principal steel-plate manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania was completed during the week, when interests closely identified with the United States Steel Corporation, closed the purchase of the stock of the Tidewater Steel Company, the Lukens Iron & Steel Company, Worths Brothers and the Central Iron & Steel Company. The companies named are the principal producers outside the United States Steel Corporation and Jones & McLaughlin Company, Limited, and the Otis Steel Company. For the present the four mill will be operated as in the past.

Having secured the principal outside steel plate producers in this manner, the Steel Trust took part in a meeting of the representatives of the larger steel companies, at which the matter of forming a pool for the purchase of old metal, was discussed. The idea animating the meeting was that an understanding could be arrived at by which old metal sold mostly by railroads, in the shape of rails, etc., will be purchased direct and allotted to the various companies according to tonnage. By this arrangement, it would not be necessary to deal with the old metal dealers. The latter are alarmed and are going to organize in order to retaliate.

So great is the power of this Steel Trust to eliminate middlemen that we fear the old metal dealers will have to succumb. Not only is this trust powerful as an eliminator, but it is also powerful as an absorber. The men behind the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company building at Buffalo, N. Y., realize this very well. Lest the United States Steel Corporation should get possession of the company and close the works before completion, a majority of the stock has been tied up with trustees!

Another item of importance was that announcing the probable incorporation shortly in New Jersey of the Federal Lead Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to take over the Guggenheim and Whitney-Ryan lead interests in Missouri. This was another competition that gave joy to those who declared trusts created destructive opposition and would not therefore endure, a rather poor argument considering the number of trusts that survive and was stronger from day to day.

ENGINEER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Says He Feared Boiler Would Explode—Would Die Rather Than Be Responsible.

An extraordinary explanation was given by John Moerley, an engineer, fifty-six years old, when he attempted to end his life yesterday forenoon. He gashed his scalp with an ax, cutting it in numberless places. The reasons he gave for trying to end his life were that he feared that the boiler in the machine shop of Henry Waterman, at 18 Dunham place, Brooklyn, would blow up and kill a number of workmen.

Moerley has been engaged as an engineer in the establishment for thirty-six years and from all accounts has had charge of this same boiler all that time. Moerely maintained that he informed his employed that the boiler had been in a dangerous condition for some weeks past, and yesterday positively declined to build a fire. Moerely further maintained that Waterman scouted the necessity for the repairs and ordered Moerley to build the fire. Moerley, instead of doing so, retired to another part of the engine room, secured an ax and attempted to gash his skull. He was found later, bleeding, by one of the workmen. A call for an ambulance brought Dr. McGovern of St. Catherine's Hospital and he was removed to that institution. Before leaving Moerely insisted on going to the cellar and showing the alleged danger to Mr. Waterman. He said that a number of pipes would not supply the necessary quantity of water to the boiler. Waterman claimed that Moerley's brain was affected by a fall he had sustained some time ago. Moerely lives with his wife at 46 South Sixth street.

"ARBETAREN"

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

The irksome toil and the disappointments of the farmer stand behind the baker's oven, just as crushing anxiety and the most exacting toil lurk unseen beneath the exterior splendor of most bourgeois households.

BALZAC.

A CASE IN POINT.

The State of New York is just now the theatre of two incidents that, considered together, should lend material aid in clarifying both the position taken by the Socialist Labor Party, that only the class interests of the Working Class are the safe guide and tactics by which to overthrow capitalist tyranny, and the position taken by the Party's reform adversaries, that community of suffering is the proper guide and tactics.

The first of the two incidents is the rupture between the yardmen employed in New York by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, on the one hand, and the Company, on the other. An assistant yardmaster and a detective employed by the Company "fulfilled their duties," in such a way that the men refused to work under them. The Company refused to discharge these two "faithful and competent" slave-drivers. Thereupon a strike was declared.

The other incident is the marching, ten abreast, up to Gov. Odell of a Committee of the New York City Produce Exchange, complaining of freight discrimination by the New York Central Railroad against the Port of New York in shipments from Buffalo, and petitioning the Governor for relief.

Here we have two sets of sufferers: the capitalists, whose interests center around the Produce Exchange, and the workingmen employed in the freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city. Moreover, in this instance the sufferers have in common something more than suffering: they have a common enemy: their suffering arises from the arbitrariness of the identical corporation, the New York Central and the New Haven road being substantially under the same Board of Directors, with their main terminus on the same spot in this city, where the wrong complained of is perpetrated.

Is community of suffering in this case a sufficient bond to hold the sufferers together? Obviously, the answer depends upon whether both sets would get relief from that which would relieve either. Would they?

The relief that the yardmen seek amounts of having a smaller quantity of their flesh and marrow squeezed out of them for the benefit of the Company. The excellence of the work of the yardmaster and the detective, complained against, their faithfulness and competence is merely the Company's technical way of saying that the two men are raising the amount of wealth which the Company fleeces its yardmen of and pockets. Now, then, no capitalist concern pockets these fleecings for itself alone. It shares the fleecings with other capitalist concerns: the larger the fleecing concern is, all the more imperative is this sharing, to however small an extent, with its fellow capitalist fleecers in other departments. This fact manifests itself in the general decline in prices; in this case, in the general decline in the cost of transportation. Now, then, would the capitalist concerns, centered around the Produce Exchange, favor such a relief to the yardmen on strike? Assuredly not. In the measure that there is a let-up on the yardmen, these capitalist concerns would suffer. They are all sharers in the wool clipped from the railroad workers. A positive bond of union does not and can not exist between these two sets of sufferers.

Important as this fact is in itself, it is still more important when closer looked into by the light of experience. It does not follow—because the class-source, from which each of these two sets of suffering flows, tear each other apart,—that there is no possibility of a "going together." Not only is there such a possibility, but experience shows that it is a reality. Such diametrically opposed class interests have "gone together" again and again: there is not an election at which such "goings together" are not witnessed: aye, such "goings together" have been witnessed even in strikes. And what is the feature, inseparable from all such "goings together"? It is the duping of the Working Class: the using it for cat's paw; in short, such "goings together" invariably denote a complete abandonment of the workers' interests. The Produce Exchange Comittee, for instance, may fuse with the yardmen, but only by way of getting these to pass resolutions condemning the Railroad for "discriminating against the Port of New York", and, if an election is at hand, the capitalists interested in the question of freight will fight their battle behind the earthworks of "Organized Labor." The question being settled, the workers will again be left to shift for themselves. And so in all other cases in which the Working Class is not marshalled in sharp, bold and direct antagonism to one and all the class interests that are not proletarian interests.

To lose sight, for one instant, of the class interests of the Working Class, to yield, but for a second, to the lure of sentiment, of community of suffering, is to break the rudder of the Ship of the Labor Movement, and doom it to enevitable shipwreck. It is no accident that the Working Class of the land, led by the fusing or "going together" principle of harmony between Capital and Labor, lies to-day stranded on the beach of the Labor Movement; nor is it an accident that all "going together" political reform movements have been beached through wholesale desertions by sell-outs.

BEN TILLET AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.

Mr. Ben Tillet, one of the fraternal delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the A. F. of L., almost immediately upon his arrival, made a speech last Sunday before the Central Federated Union, in the course of which he said:

> "I am glad to see that in this country there is not so much of a class feeling as in England. When we were coming over with a shipload of Americans, who knew we were workingmen, we were treated with the utmost courtesy."

Mr. Tillet may stay many months in this country, and he may make innumerable speeches, but never will he be able to reproduce more completely the backward state of mind of the Old, or "Pure and Simple," or British style of Trades Unionist on the Labor Question than he did in that his first speech delivered on this tour. The class struggle, according to that little speech, does not exist; whatever manifestation there is of it can be removed by politeness; courtesy, applied by capitalists to a workingman is the gauge of the degree in which the class-line shows itself; there was greater courtesy observed towards Mr. Tillet by the American capitalists on board, therefore there is less of a class-line in America than in England. And that statement was at the very time when the window-panes, of the hall where Mr. Tillet was speaking, were rattling at the sound of the musketry fire of the Kentucky militia, that was peppering the striking miners of Hopkins county; and that statement was made in the country in which, to every such act of class-rule enacted on the smaller English territory, there are scores and scores of them enacted on the proportionally larger territory of the United States!

The long and short of the picture drawn by Mr. Tillet, of the rank and file understanding of the class-struggle is that there is no such understanding. How wholly absent that understanding must be may be judged by Mr. Tillet's own understanding of the subject, as given by himself in his little speech. He who is taken to be one of the most intelligent of the British representatives of Labor, can be thrown off his base on that subject by the external shows of courtesy.

Already, in the days of de Tocqueville, that keen-eyed Frenchman detected that characteristic of the American capitalist toward his wage slaves,—Courtesy, and he pointed it out in graphic language. Under the velvet of courtesy, under the external shows of democratic equality, de Tocqueville showed that the American capitalist concealed a deep animosity for the workingman, and a steeled hand to deal with him. The history of the Labor Movement in America has proved the acuteness of de Tocqueville's estimate on hundreds of blood-stained fields, where the workers were shot down, in hundreds of factories and mines where their health and lives are toyed with, and in hundreds upon hundreds of court decisions that thrust deep into the flanks of Labor the cold steel of Capitalist Law.

Such sense of the class-struggle, of class-lines, or of class-fleecings that "courtesy" is enough to throw it off its guard stands upon very slippery ground. The English Socialist has yet to lay the very foundation of an intelligent Labor Movement in his country.

DE TOCQUEVILLE SUPPLEMENTED.

The intellectually spineless observation of Mr. Ben Tillet that class-lines in America are less strong than in England, seeing that American capitalists treat a passenger on board a ship with courtesy, tho' he be a workingman, recalls to mind certain utterances by a leading American capitalist politician. Speaking in Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 15, 1888, Benjamin Harrison, at that time the Republican nominee for President of the United States, said:

> "I do not believe that a republic can live whose wage earners do not receive enough to make life comfortable, who do not have some upward avenue of hope before them. When wage earners of this land lose hope, when, then the star goes out—after that anarchy or a Czar."

These words do more than help illustrate the justice of the dictum of de Tocqueville, touching the external kindness with which the American capitalist conceals the mailed hand with which he treats the workingman: the words also supplement de Tocqueville's estimate.

It needs only a passing notice of the fact that the American capitalist politician, who oiled the wheels of the electoral machine that landed him into the Presidency, with language that sounded so considerate of the workingman, was, directly upon his election, the President who initiated the policy of furnishing Federal troops to capitalists to bayonet their workingmen into subjection. The long list of governmental outrages against the miners of Idaho was started by troops sent thither by President Harrison. Since then such outrages have become common there, and have been repeated elsewhere. In the speech one sees the velvet, in the act one feels the mailed hand that de Tocqueville long before pointed out.

But the speech also supplements de Tocqueville. What de Tocqueville probably had no opportunity to perceive is that, besides the mailed hand, the American capitalist has furnished himself with another weapon of subjugation, to wit: the SUPERTERRESTRIAL. This weapon he imported from his British cousins. What caused the working class unrest and despair—brought on in England by the era of rapidly improved machinery, especially in the textile industries—to pass over the land without scathing the capitalist class, and without leaving a sufficient sediment of intelligent, class-conscious understanding of the Labor Question in the ranks of the Working Class, was the Methodist religion, that sprang up simultaneously. The unrest and despair, that, intelligently handled, would have at least laid a broad and sound corner-stone for a healthy revolutionary Labor Movement, was caused by Methodism, to evaporate in prayers and "hope." Instead of the sufferers being taught to rely on themselves, to understand their duty on earth and act accordingly, their faces were turned by the Methodist revivalists towards the sky, where their aspirations melted away with the clouds. The tip has been taken by the American capitalist. Harrison's speech betrays the fact. The "upward avenue of hope" on his lips is no figure of speech with him and his. It is a means known to be potent by the American capitalist, whereby to continue the social system where the "wage earner"—a euphonious term for "wage-slave"—shall continue to be. "Hope," accordingly, is a valuable mystification with the aid of which the thing being dangled up before the workers, the American capitalist is able to rifle their pockets.

Can he, who holds up "Hope" and speaks of "Stars," be otherwise than courteous towards his victims? If he were otherwise, he would defeat his own plans.

SCOURGE THE SCAMP SCAB.

In the correspondence column of this issue will be found an exchange of letters between H. B. Perham, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and A. S. Dowler, a member of the said Order. These letters fall not under the category of reading matter that is simply to be tasted or enjoyed; it is of the sort that must be thoroughly chewed and digested.

The "tyranny of the Socialist Labor Party" in demanding of its members that they toe the chalk-mark of the Party principles, and in tolerating none other in its ranks, is a favorite cause of complaint from the Organized Scabbery that runs the pure and simple Unions, and from all those impure ones among the pure and simple rank and file who aspire to "recognition" by the aforesaid Organized Scabbery. The letters in question help to place "tyranny" where it belongs. In one pure and simple Union after another, gag-law is being administered. Whosoever of the rank and file dare open his mouth in opposition to the scab crew that, like carrion crows are battening on "Organized Labor," is "disciplined"; and refusal to submit means the danger of forfeiting a living. Under the plea of preserving the "dignity of the organization"—bodies that are set up for the express purpose of getting jobs—, the men who join are threatened with the loss of that, which to obtain they had been lured into joining, the moment they express their views and assert their manhood. The Party employees are few, so few that the statement is substantially correct that the Party controls no one's existence. To such a body, a purely voluntary organization, the term "tyranny" is absurdly unfit. The flinging of the term to it, however, is not merely an absurd act. The letters in question, the actions herein alluded to, betray the fact that the term "tyranny" hurled at the S.L.P., is kin to the cry "stop thief." It is used by the wrong-doers to conceal their wrong-doing. In other words, the charge partakes—as typical of all that emanates from wrong-doers—of Calumny. It denotes a criminal source.

Upon this criminal characteristic of the Organized Scabbery the letters shed a brilliant light. From them transpires one more proof that the Organized Scabbery is a scamp crew, upon whose backs the scourge cannot be laid too heavy. They are wolves in sheep's skins, prowling about the Labor Movement, seeking whom they may devour. In the sacred Temple of Labor they are plying harlotry. They are Judases, perverse and corrupt, intent only upon turning dishonest pennies in the sell-out of the workingman.

It was no whim, it was no hasty act on the part of the Socialist Labor Party the day it concluded that the march of the Working Class to its emancipation lay over the prostrate bodies of the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class in the land; that the key to the situation is the Organized Scabbery, and that that outpost must first be stormed and razed to the ground. Nor was it a wild imagining on the Party's part that the signal for revolt from the Organized Scabbery, if given loudly and the course firmly adhered to, was bound to meet with response, and to draw together from among the pure and simple organizations that elite in manhood, that alone can stead in the Titanic task of unseating the enthroned Capitalist Class.

Upon all this the letters in question are classical.

THE PATRIOT SHOW.

As announced in these columns and other dailies the manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., have arranged to bring 200 or 300 Armenians to take the places of the striking S. T. & L. A. morocco workers. The move, whether successful or not, once more places on exhibition the Capitalist Patriot.

The definition of "patriotism" as the last refuge of the scoundrel was the most felicitous of definitions. It is confirmed at every turn. The Lynn manufacturers belong to the class that rolls "patriotism" in its mouth as a favorite tid-bit. What the word stands for with them, and what it is meant to do this latest Lynn episode betrays.

When the capitalist wraps himself in the mantle of "Americanism," he means thereby his pocket; when he sets up "patriotism," he means his stomach; when he goes into hysterics about "preserving the country," he means himself. In view of the fact that his pocket, his stomach and himself are kept warm and can be kept warm only in the measure that he skins his employees, and in view of the further fact that for every such skinner there are scores of skinned, it follows, as night follows day, that the "Americanism" or "patriotism" of the American capitalist is synonymous with the country's ruination. The contemplated move in Lynn brings the fact out clearly.

Are the 200 or 300 Armenians, who are proposed to be brought in to scab it on the Alliance men, meant to be introduced into the country for the purpose of enabling them to become "sharers in our superior comforts"? No, indeed. They are to be brought in for the purpose of rendering those "superior comforts," said to be enjoyed by the American workingmen, more problematical than they already are: they are to be brought in for the purpose of directly lowering "American standards."

Moreover, in this as in all other instances of wrong-doing, the wrong done ever breeds further wrong. What sort of citizenship does such conduct build up among the imported aliens? Is it an ennobling citizenship? No! What conception of civic virtue, as understood by Americans, does such conduct, indulged in by American capitalists, instil into the alien minds? The worst imaginable. The factories become the nurseries of baseness, of cynicism; and when, to-morrow, the same trick is practised on the present aliens by means of a new batch, a feeling of deep resentment is placed in the breasts of the old, and is intensified by the added insult of "forigner," "un-American," that the capitalist will then hurl at his awakened dupes.

The capitalist "Patriot" is a traitor to the country and to the human race.

News comes from St. Louis that the British army has a recruiting station. It covers its real work under pretence of being an employment bureau. England still needs thousands of soldiers for that war in South Africa, which is "ended." We might get back at her by establishing a recruiting station in London to get men for the Philippines, where thousands of soldiers are also needed and where there is another war that is "ended."

The Isthmian Canal will bring different portions of the earth nearer together. This will reduce the number of ships needed in transportation, and consequently fewer men will be required. What will the pure and simpler recommend? Will he demand that the canal be filled up, the same as he recommended that machinery be smashed, or will he demand that a committee be sent to Washington to ask Congress "to do something?"

The city of Holyoke, Mass., is building an underground dungeon for tramps, and the Chief of Police says that this will scare them more than any woodyard in the country.

Thirty men were smothered in a mine fire at Telluride, Colorado. Record does not say that any of the them were stockholders. This is another illustration of the terrible risk capital and capitalists persist in taking.

Officers of the Socitey for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have found a rich field at the horse show. Several sets of burrs have been taken, but as yet no arrests have been made, and it is probable that none will be made. A burr is a leather pad having a set of small, and inhumanly sharp spikes on one side. It is placed in such a position that a horse is pricked by it, and so he will clamp his bit, toss his head, lift his feet high, and give other signs of animation so dear to the "aristocratic" heart. The horse's animation is, of course, evidences of keen physical agony. Practically everybody who has a horse at the show uses the burr. It is fiendish in conception—on a par almost with Roosevelt's spiked club—but it shows that the capitalist is a fiend by nature, a fiend in all his acts. He would put a burr on his butlers to make them walk stiffer, or he would put a burr on his coachman to keep his head facing more duly to the front. It is rather marvelous that this has never been figured out by the capitalist. It would improve his turnout and his establishment so much. It may be remarked in passing that the burr is more cruel and more persistently diabolical than any beating a carter could or would administer to his horse. Yet the carter would be carried before a judge, lectured for his cruelty and then fined. As the burr is the mark of "high society" nothing will be done. Burrs were found on the horses of Commodore Gerry, W. K. Vanderbilt, O. H. P. Belmont, and Reginald Rives.

Croker shows a grim sense of humor when he tells the successful Fusionist to go ahead and do better. He knows that the same men who owned the tenements under Tammany will own them under Low: consequently there will be no improvement. The same men who grafted and conducted illegal business under Tammany will conduct them under Low. The same capitalists who broke every law under Tammany will break them under Low. One side is like the other side. Both are in politics "for their own pockets every time," and the only way to fill the pockets of themselves is to empty the pockets of others. An honest government is possible only from an honest political party. An honest political party is possible only when that party stands fairly and squarely on the real issue—the class struggle between workers and exploiters. The Socialist Labor Party alone meets that requirement.

Political and Economic.

The "Journal" blushes with modesty over the great work it has done in pushing through the great canal. It not only claims that it initiated the project, but it strongly insinuates that it performed most of the work. The methods that it used is not stated, but the inference is that Mr. Hearst sent one of his bright young men south, and the bright young man bit the two American continents asunder.

The San Francisco "Advance" says:—"In New Jersey the comrades with Vail at their head for governor, put up a splendid fight and when last heard from expected to increase their votes sufficiently to open the eyes of the plutocrats." Open their eyes to what? To the desirability of dealing in Social Democratic wares, or to the fact that the Social Democrats were willing to trade with them?

The New York "Press" does not wholly like the results that followed the late municipal eleciton. It is supposed to be a Republican paper, but it complains bitterly because the Citizens' Union, under the election law, does not become an official party. It also complains because the Socialist Labor Party is an official party. The latter would naturally be a grievance, but the former indicates that the "Press" has not received as much as it thought itself entitled to. The ways of politicians are passing strange. Sometimes they lack intelligence, but in pushing the "Press" aside they seem to have manifested unusual intelligence.

The "Sun" refers to the striking miners in Kentucky as "thugs," "vagabonds," "anarchists," "armed scalawags," etc. The "Sun" in its role of the mouthing bully of journalism has a choice vocabulary, especially when the working class is concerned. It is foul of mouth, brutal by nature, instinctively a coward, prone to crawl, and ready at all times to lick the feet of those from whom it expects favors. It is just as ready to knife as it is to crawl, and for gross bigotry, sneaking insolence, and fat-headed conceit it has not an equal.

The San Francisco "Call" has a long story of an attempt to form an independent Alaskan republic. The plotters are mostly the miners who have settled in the district, and their plan is to rise against the Canadian government during the coming winter. If the story is true, as it may possibly be owing to the state of affairs in that part of the world, England will have an opportunity to send her soldiers to freeze in the north as well as to roast in South Africa.

Bank wrecks are becoming all the rage among financiers. There are several styles, but the old popular run on the bank seems to hold its place. The defaulting official also does his little mite, as does the confiding official who backs wild-cat schemes. The abiding faith of a trusting people is shown by the way they continue to put their money into the bottomless pit of the "institutions for savings."

A SHOT TO THE FOE IN THE REAR, AND ONE TO THE FOE IN FRONT.

Of the five Boroughs—New York, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond—that make up the present city of New York, official returns are in for the first and largest four. The ascertained vote for both the Socialist Labor Party and the Kangaroo Social Democracy in the fifth borough, Richmond, is so slight that it cannot materially affect results. It need not be waited for to consider the lesson that the figures teach. These figures are: for the S. L. P., 6,079 votes, a loss of 749 votes in the city; for the Kangaroos, 9,577 votes, a loss of 53 votes in the city.

* * *

Not all the charges brought against the S. L. P. were "mala fide." A charge honestly made and sincerely advanced was that the S. L. P. was wholly mistaken on its Trades Union policy. It was admitted by those who made the charge that the pure and simple Trades Union was structurally false, its economics wrong, its leadership perverse, where it was not outright corrupt; it was also admitted that the bulk of the Working Class was outside of the pure and simple Trades Unions, and disorganized, and could not be brought in. But, argued the adversaries, the masses of the workers are affected by the organized portion of them: the overwhelming majority, over a million strong, of the organized portion is in the "pure and simple camp:" in order to reach these masses, it is, therefore, necessary to "go in with them," and not "stroke the fur the wrong way." In vain it was shown to those who held these views that to "go in with them" and not "stroke the fur the wrong way" was another way of saying "to tolerate and, by silence, approve, all the false economic prejudices and habits of thought of 'Organized Labor;'" that it was tantamount to render Socialism a "particeps criminis" with the labor fakir, whose special class interests Socialism threatened and were buttressed with the false economic notions of the rank and file. It was all in vain. The honest and more intelligent upholders of a "different Trades Union policy," granted all these counter arguments, but, as it always happens with superstitions, they expected the evil results of the policy they advocated would be escaped in some manner left unexplained, and that the good results they were striving for would be reached, to wit, the wheedling of the Labor masses into the political camp of Socialism. The conflict reached a head in this city on July 10, 1899. The two opposing views parted company. Since that day, the "different Trades Union policy men" have steered their course, untrammeled by the "wrongful S, L. P. policy." And where are they now?

After three years of a free application of their theory, after three years during which they have served as a resounding-board for every anti-Socialist tenet that pure and simpledom advances; after three years that they have upheld the arm of every labor fakir in his nefarious practices; after three years, moreover, in which they accentuated their posture by a policy of reckless defamation of the S. L. P.; finally, after a campaign, in which their three city candidates—all three placemen or beneficiaries of the reaction and corruption that mark "pure and simpledom"—were picked with an eye to ingratiate themselves with all that is most repulsive in Old Unionism;—after all that, where are they now? They have succeeded in ingratiating THEMSELVES, but, being taken at their word for Socialists, they failed to ingratiate their PARTY. They come out this year with the grand progress of 53 votes less for Hanford than he polled last year!

Sun-beams cannot be extracted out of cucumbers: Socialist virilify can never be drawn from the quarter of "pure and simpledom;" nor can anything but failure accompany that theory of agitational education that error, least of all in the class struggle, can be removed by dallying or ingratiating oneself with it.

* * *

After thus disposing of the foe in the rear, we can see the foe in front—the Capitalist—rise and say:

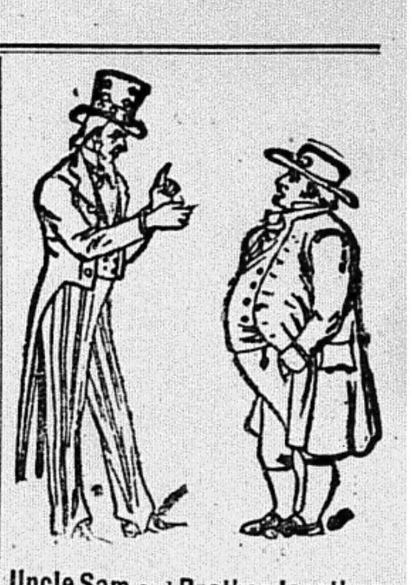
"Correct! The Kangaroo has made a pitiable failure. But what about yourself, Oh, S. L. P.? Is not the proof of the pudding in the eating, with you as well as with them? How fared you? You lost 749 votes. You are a failure, too."

Far from it! The parallel does not hold.

The utter failure of the Kangaroo does not imply the failure of the Socialist Movement. The utter failure of the S. L. P. would. To declare the S. L. P. a failure would be tantamount to giving up the emancipation of the Working Class, as an unfeasible act. To reach such a pregnant conclusion, more facts would have to be in Court than there are now. The S. L. P. bathes its breast in the red of the morning dawn: it banks infalteringly on the capacity of the Working Class to emancipate itself and save civilization.

At any rate, allowing ample allowance for the narrowness of the horizon of man on such broad subjects, if, indeed, the emancipation of Labor is not possible, then the S. L. P. will go down. But when that day shall have come, the S. L. P. will go down, not as a deserter, Kangaroo-like, but as a true soldier standing unterrified to his gun,—the unflinching, clean, Socialist policy—in behalf of the only Cause worthy of the best that is in man.

Socialists should remember that the time to prepare for a battle is before it commences. Now is the time to get the organization into working order. Next year's campaign is of the utmost importance, and it is not very far away. Spend the Winter in building and when the time comes it will be possible to enter the field with a band of stalwarts that will cut deeper and strike harder than ever before.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have been doing some hard thinking.

UNCLE SAM—You need it badly; hope it has done you good.

B. J.—Can't say it has. The more I think on this question of taxation, that the Democrats are talking so much about, the more mixed I get.

U. S.—And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log.

B. J.—That may be. But I can't get rid of the idea that taxes are in the nature of a burden upon the people.

U. S.—All the people?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I think I see your difficulty. You are preoccupied with middle class modes of thought. See here. We are living under the Capitalist System of Skin, not under any of the Systems of Skin that have previously prevailed. Do you think you have a clear idea of what the Capitalist System of Skin means?

B. J.—To be frank, I don't think I have.

U. S.—To get a clear idea thereof it is best to contrast it with the previous, the feudal or landlord system.

B. J.—I think I understand that system.

U. S.—Don't be too hasty. Under the feudal system the vassal was allowed to operate, as his own, portions of the lord's land. The proceeds of that labor were his own. In payment for this privilege, he had, however, to work one or two or more days for the lord exclusively on the lord's domain. Say that the lord demanded two days' work; on those days the vassal's work was the lord's. The vassal had the other five days for himself. Under this system, you perceive, there is no attempt to cover the fact that the lord appropriated some one else's labor.

B. J.—None whatever.

U. S.—Now suppose that besides the proceeds of those two days' work the lord wanted more.

B. J.—He would then demand of the vassal that he work for him three days.

U. S.—That was one way. Another and quicker one than getting at the goods was to levy a tax on the vassal. Was not that taken out of the wealth that he produced when working for himself and which, therefore, belonged to him?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now turn to the capitalist system.

B. J.—Sinks his hands deeper into his pockets.

U. S.—Does the capitalist work at all?

B. J.—Not unless sponging be considered working.

U. S.—Yet he has it all?

B. J.—Every bit.

U. S.—Who works?

B. J.—The working class.

U. S.—Does the capitalist say to the wage worker: "Here is my factory; if you work two days for me, I shall let you work the other five for yourself?"

B. J.—looks blank.

U. S.—Not much! He says: "work six or seven days in the week and I shall give you $5 or $7." Do you not perceive that under this system the skinning process is concealed?

B. J's.—eyes open wide.

U. S.—Under this system does not appear, as under the other, that the worker is propertiless. He imagines himself to be a property holder of some sort. He does not clearly perceive that what he is paid is about the least he can get. He does notice that in point of fact, he has been sucked dry of all he can produce as fast as he produced it. The old notion that taxation takes property away from him still lingers in his mind when he has no property left to be taxed away.

B. J.—(claps his hands)—I see.

U. S.—It follows that the matter of taxation concerns property that is stolen from the workers by the capitalist system before the worker ever gets hold of it. Do you catch on? This question affects only capitalists. Only they hold property.

B. J.—I do. But another thing begins to puzzle me.

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—Why on earth do not these howling panacea peddlers teach the people these things?

U. S.—There is nothing puzzling about it. The secret is "laziness"—stupendous "laziness." These people won't read systematically; they have a notion they can envolve it all out of their inner consciousness; and, as that is by far easier than, to study, they shoot off their mouths. I tell you, Jonathan, had I the time I would take these fellows one after another over my knee, right side up, and give them such a walloping that would concetrate in one minute all the spankings that they ever received from their mothers.

B. J.—(spitting into his hands)—Right you are. I am ready to help you just as soon as you get the time. I'll hold these fellows, and you dust them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

On the Beaumont Outrage.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following resolution was adopted at the last regular session of the State Executive Committee of the State of Colorado.

Whereas, It has come to our notice that our brave Comrade F. D. Lyon has been whitecapped by the police of Beaumont, Texas; and

Whereas, The said comrade was exercising his constitutional right of free speech; and the capitalist class and its apologists, fearing the work of Comrade Lyon, wished to put an end to this work by attempting cold-blooded murder; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the brutal treatment and attempted murder of our brave comrade by the Beaumont police; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence in this hour of affliction to Comrade Lyon, to be of good cheer. It is such as Comrade Lyon who have paved the way in the past, to successful revolutions, and it is such men who are needed to-day. The Colorado comrades send greetings and hope of speedy recovery.

For the State Ex. Com. of Colorado.
H. WARNECKE.
Denver, Colo., Nov. 13. Sec.

What Telegraphers Pay For.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed correspondence (exhibits A, B, C and D.) shows the sensitiveness of the average simpler simpleton, posing as a g-r-e-a-t "leader," when he is publicly catalogued. The history of the O.R.T. (Order of Railroad Telegraphers) has been an unbroken series of defats and betrayals of the telegraphers by as cheap a lot of demagogues and ignoramuses as ever infested a pure and simple trades union.

The O.R.T. is affiliated with the A. F. of L., but all the comfort or support it derives from this fact is a long-winded resolution of sympathy when the Order, under W. V. Powell is defeated with a ten per cent. organization on the Southern Railway and loss of $13,000, or a ninety per cent. organization on the Santa Fe Railway under M. M. Dolphin. Its membership after sixteen years of no politics in the Order, and the tactics of unionism dead ripe fifty years ago, numbers less than 13,000, or one in five of the telegraphers of the United States, Canada anad Mexico. In all cases but one where it has declared strikes the other railroad class orders were truly "loie," and manifested their usual solidarity by running trains and assisting the companies to defeat the telegraphers, especially if their own grievances were adjusted at this particular time. The only instance where railroad men were a unit on strike when this Order was involved was on the old A. & P., in 1891, when the telegraphers on that road secured the initial schedule for the O.R.T., after a strike of fifty-two hours in which every wheel was tied up, notwistanding the cowardly whines of D. G. Ramsay (now a Democratic politician) and A. D. Thurston, who wired the men to waive the question of salary,—their main contention. Later, when the class orders scabbed the old B.R.E., organized by C. M. Holmes, et al., to death in 1893, the places of the telegraphers were filled by men from the Rock Island road, including a brother of D. G. Ramsay, assigned to work at Ash Fork, Ariz., who had been supported in their strike by the identical men whose places they took.

Now, the class orders have optional system federation, that is to say, the men on one system may strike while all the "union" men on the other roads handle the diverted traffic. For effectiveness and cohesiveness it is as wonderful in results as the state autonomy of the "United" Socialist Party. Here are the letters. A. S. D.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16.

[Enclosures.]

EXHIBIT A.

S. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1901.

Mr. A. S. Dowler,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Sir and Bro.:—

I notice a piece in "The People" of New York, dated January 13th. 1901, which was signed A. S. D. and Division No. 23, O.R.T. In this the sentence occurs "they are a scabby brood whether their names are Gompers, Clarke, Sargeant, Arthur, Morrisey or Dolphin." If you are the author of this letter it would appear to the world that I endorse such outrageous sentiments were I to publish any further communications from your pen in the "Railroad Telegrapher." Knowing as I do that the labor union movement is the most vital and effective of all reform forces, I can hardly believe that a man of your intelligence would desire to create friction and ill feeling among these men who are doing their very best to bring people up to a plane where they can see what "reform" means.

I sincerely hope to hear from you that you are not the author of this letter.

Awaiting your reply, I am,
Yours fraternally,
H. B. Perham,
Grand Sec'y and Treas.

EXHIBIT B.

Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1901.

H. B. Perham,
G. S. and T., O. R. T.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro:—

Your favor of the 16th inst., in which you ask if I am the A.S.D., of Division 23, O.R.T., who wrote a communication to the New York "People," dated January 13, 1901, in which it was stated that Gompers, Clark, Sargent, Arthur, Morrissey and Dolphin were "a scabby brood,"—at hand. "YES, SIR," I am, and those are my sentiments. I haven't forgotten that these eminent "reformers" scabbed the B. R. E. in 1893, the A. R. U. in 1894, and that now in order to protect their extravagant salaries, are scabbing on each other. The solidarity of labor will never be accomplished until the rank adopt the Socialist program and unload these (mis) "leaders" and put class-conscious revolutionists in their stead with progressive ideas and a definite purpose in view. The pure and simple doctrine offers no bulwark against the UNIVERSAL TRUST, and you can't trust Capitalism to carry out your objects in its courts, Legislatures and Congresses, unless your demands are backed by the independent votes of those who know what they want and will elect men of their own class to enforce their wants.

Honestly, now, haven't you been seaching for some plausible pretext to refuse the publication of my communications to the "Telegrapher," and are you not pleased that I have afforded you the opportunity? I believe you are, and now that we understand the matter, I shall transfer my energies from the narrow field of trades unionism, with its reactionary ideas, to the broader field of revolutionary Socialism.

Yours in S. O. and D.,
A. S. Dowler.

EXHIBIT C.

St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1901.

Mr. A. S. Dowler,
Chicago, Ill,

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of April 21st is received.

Confining the matter to our own organization and its officers, I will say that when you state that President Dolphin scabbed during the B. R. E. troubles in 1893 and again in the A. R. U. in 1894, you are stating that which is untrue. When you cause such a statement to be published you are violating your obligation in that you are wronging a member and failing to maintain the dignity of the Order.

If there is anything to be gained by such malicious work, I fail to see it.

Very truly,
H. B. Perham.

EXHIBIT D.

Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1901.

H. B. Perham,
G. S. and T., O. R. T.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 25th inst., at hand. You have a splendid capacity for muddling plain statements. WHEN I say or publish that Dolphin scabbed the B. R. E. in 1893 or A. R. U. in 1894 it will be untrue certainly. You assume that I make a statement, and then denounce the assumption. You know, or ought to be familiar enough with the history of the Order to know, that Dolphin was not its President in 1893-94; he inherited his office when that union smashing relic and fakir,—W. V. Powell, was kicked out at the St. Louis convention. D.G.Ramsay scabbed the B.R.E. in 1893-4, ably assisted by the officials of the class organizations. I don't know anything about Dolphin's 1893-94 record. When I said that Gompers, Arthur, et al., were "a scabby brood" I meant in a general sense. For instance, Geo. Estes, Gen'l Chairman of Div. 53, is agitating the organization of a B. R. E. now. If he succeeds in organizing a road and goes after a contract all the class orders will scab it as they did the A.R.U., in behalf of their salaries. That would be a practical demonstration of their claims to the appellation. I would not knowingly wrong any man nor compromise with crookedness, even at the expense of "dignity." I am a fakir-hater, and I shall expose and flay these Judases as long as the English language holds the requisite expressions for doing so. When the railroad orders are sponged off the slate not many years hence by J. P. Morgan, just re-read this letter. The class organizations are making a stalking horse of the O. R. T. right now to get a few more crumbs and more kicks from the General Managers:—recent instances, G. C. and S. F. and C. of N. J. Your federation is a farce, else why does Estes meet with so favorable a response in organizing the B.R.E.? If you strike or boycott you are enjoined, jailed and scabbed. What sort of a future has a "simpler," anyway?

Truthfully yours,
A. S. Dowler.

[Note.—The exhibits, A. B. C. and D., referred to are on hand for inspection in this office.]

The Lyon Fund—Down With Anarchy!

To THE PEOPLE—Inclosed please find $1.00 as a contribution towards the Texas defence fund. Let the members of fighting S. L. P. all over the country rise in their indignation like one man, and teach an undying lesson to the thugs that are robed in the mantle of "Law and Order," whether they be in Texas or anywhere else, that no Anarchist of high or low degree will be allowed to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the Socialist Labor Party. Let us hope that, with financial aid the Texas State Committee will succeed in landing those perpetrators of the horrible crime, just where they belong.

L. Rosenthal.

New York, Nov. 16.

Called to Time.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Organized Scabbery in Typographical Union No. 55 are at work trying to drive out of town every S. L. P. comrade in the union. At its last meeting Comrades Thos. Crimmins and Henry Harris were fined $50 and suspened until the money is paid. It was not expected that a fight would be put up, but the comrades were present, and exposed the crookedness of its labor fakirs and the scabbery of its members by supporting enemies of labor. Comrade Harris was interrupted and not allowed to proceed in his own defense. Comrade Crmmins gave a history of labor fakirdom since 1895, when James M. Lynch, president of the Trades assembly, now president of the International Typographical union, used the former office to boost along the Democratic candidate for Mayor, James K. McGuire, and to place a political boycott against his opponent, Charles F. Saul. The other labor fakirs' records, Sabine and Archer of the Garment Workers, Gafney of the printers, and many others were shown up. It was found necessary at the close of the trial to pass resolutions of confidence in Thomas M. Gafney, who was a candidate for School Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, but who was defeated on election day. He is president of the Trades assembly.

The constitution specifies that pending the decision of the president or executive council of the international penalties shall not be enforced. The comrades have appealed. It is rumored that steps are being taken by the organized scabbery to procure an interpretation of the constitution that will compel the comrades to pay the fine before appealing. That the comrades appealed was a surprise, as it is generally understood that the international president is directly interested in the prosecution of the charges, and his decision on appeal can be foreseen. Comrades Crimmins and Harris is still working,—and will do what the organized scabbery did not expect—fight for the right of free speech—and put the president, executive council and the international convention on record. F. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 17.

The Lyon Fund—Is Justice Obtainable in the Bourbon South?

To THE PEOPLE—Inclosed you will find money order for two dollars which Jacob Zimmer and Gustave Johnson contribute at one dollar each, to the fund to prosecute the would-be murderers of our Texas comrade, F. D. Lyon, to be used as our Texas comrades may think best.

Personally I don't think that there is any justice in the Bourbon South, and I don't think that the would-be assassins can be punished legally. But let us try. J. Z.

West New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 16.

Women for Daily People.

To THE PEOPLE—Enclosed please find check for twenty-five dollars from Women's Branch of S. L. P. from Providence, R. I. The above money was realized through a dancing class organized by us which we hope to be able to continue all this Winter. This amount we have made clean profit over all our expenses for the first six weeks. Our primary object in starting this dancing class was to raise money for the DAILY PEOPLE and have been more successful than we anticipated. The class meets for their lesson every Tuesday evening and is taught by Comrade Tatz. The terms are four dollars for twelve lessons. Comrade Tatz receives half of net profits, we the other half. Therefore we thought if you deem it advisable to publish the above it might act as a stimulus to other members throughout the country to do something similar. Hoping to be able to repeat our donation many times in the future, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
Women's Branch of S. L. P. of Providence, R. I.
Mrs. B. J. Murray, Treas.
72 Appleton street, Providence, R. I., Nov. 13.

S. L. P. Colors Flying in Mesa County, Colo.

To THE PEOPLE.—The battle of November is over. The Socialist Labor Party of Mesa County comes out of the fray with colors flying gay. The official count shows an increase of 100 per cent. in our vote in the past twelve months. But we must "fight manfully onward!" Cheer up comrades! We are enlisted soldiers in a noble warfare against the corruption and oppression of the present system. And we must realize the fact that we have a powerful enemy to struggle with, one that is strongly intrenched in every department of government. Therefore we must be the aggressors, and our progress will show. We must break down the walls of prejudice to attack and destroy this system of Wage Slavery. Though some may weaken and fall by the wayside we will press forward. We must learn to be patient in our aggressive warfare; we must wait for the hour of triumph but our waiting must not be that of idleness; it must be that of diligence, persistence and courage. This is of more importance than all the booms that can be inaugurated. It is not the noise upon the battlefield that wins: nor the number of shots fired nor shells exploded—but it is the well directed aim that counts for victory.

The Socialist Labor Party vote of Mesa County is as follows:

County Judge, T. J. Armstrong	177
County Clerk, J. B. Gesberg	152
County Sheriff, N. Pritchard	102
County Coroner, Dr. N. S. Johnson	237
Treasurer, E. J. Currier	196
County Supt. of Schools, Miss May T. Sanders	175
County Surveyor, D. L. Howard	210
County Assessor, J. M. Noland	233
County Commissioner, J. M. Sellars	175
County Justice, W. C. Meserve	297

The total vote cast in the county was a little over 3,000, being a very light vote. The people are so thoroughly disgusted with the present conditions that they stayed away from the polls, which to my mind is a good indication.

The seed of Socialism is being sown and the harvest will come later.

W. E. TEN EYCK.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 14.

How to Get the 100,000.

To THE PEOPLE—Let the comrades outside of New York city, where the DAILY PEOPLE circulates, take about twenty-five sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and, at seven o'clock in the evening, knock at some laborer's door. Tell him your visit concerns the interest of labor, which will open the way to a conversation, in which, by a few well-chosen words, you can lay bare the capitalist system with its capitalist parties, and show the necessity of the workingman acting class-consciously, etc. Then give him your sample copy, explaining its merits—but do not ask him for fifty cents subscription money, for he may be an entire stranger to you, etc. Say that you will see that he gets the paper for ONE CENT ON DELIVERY. Most likely he will want the paper. All this will take but a few minutes, after which you will go to his neighbor and so on, until about 8:30. Do this as many nights in the week as possible.

I have tried the above method in canvassing for the DAILY PEOPLE, with the result that I got, in a certain district here, from six to fifteen readers every evening. If the Sections throughout the country followed the same plan, it would not take long to get the 100,000.

F. K.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.

In Memoriam. Comrade David McCulloch.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party has sustained a loss in the death of Comrade David McCulloch member of Ward Branch 23, Section Boston.

Although he depended for his daily bread upon a large and unscrupulous corporation and although he was sneered and jeered at by his fellow wage-slaves, he was untiring in the propagation of the principles he held dear.

Comrade McCulloch joined the S. L. P. just before the Kangaroo attempt to pocket the party. Ward Branch 23, practically went to pieces at that time, but Comrade McCulloch maintained the semblance of an organization in the ward and later built up a solid ward branch in this isolated surburban ward.

Thus do class-conscious wage-slaves struggle on to break their chains, bequeathing their best endeavors to the on-coming Socialist Revolution.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP, Sec.
H. W. A. RAASCH,
JAMES A. BRESNAHAN.

Boston, Nov. 19.

Suppressed by the N. Y. "Journal."

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed was sent by me to the New York "Journal" accompanied with my signature and address given in full, and it was returned to me, I infer, on account of the Socialistic principles in it. Behold how diligently the capitalist press conserves the interests of wealth—even down to a little light matter like the inclosed.

J. D. K.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 20.

(Enclosure.)

"N. Y. Journal"—In last Sundays "Journal" Dorothy Dix had something to say about "beauty cult" in the fair sex. No one will misunderstand me when I say FAIR SEX, not even those great sticklers for indications of God's wise purpose as revealed in Nature's plan. The lifelong observation of cumulative evidence of beauty cult in the male sex from cocksparrow to peacock from lizard to lion, will cause no mental confusion when reference is made to the "fair sex" in the human species. No indeed! And, since the allusion is so readily comprehended, is it not fair to infer that God's will and wisdom, in as far as they may be revealed in Nature, have been perverted, in the case of the human species, by some correspondingly unwise interference? Would not the motive actuating developement of corporeal attractions continue true to the principles underlying physical procedure throughout the animal kingdom, had no interference diverted it from natures all prevailing plan?

What was it, let me ask, which evolved this glaring exception by a transposition of beauty cult to its female sex in man? Some passing whim or passing light fancy? Oh no; changes so radical are not effected in that way, nor accomplished like a change in fashion. It was caused by woman's relatively dependent position, by the systems under which she has been compelled to exist through all the varying changes of time, a dependant upon her lord and master, man.

In that position, she naturally assumed the role of the defendant and posed to attract, to please and entertain him who was, forsooth, her superior, physically; who virtually owned her and regarded her as a chattel to be sent forth to-morrow, should she fail longer to seem good in his eyes. In his independance, and meek woman helplessly his dependant, man found no need for "strutting before the female" to please her woman's eye, and, consequently, such attributes of attractive development as would have been evolved through his desire to captivate her under conditions more human and more in accord with nature's purpose have been thereby lost to the race, and, in their stead, has arisen the consequence of beauty cult in the female, a sort of puerile effeminate corporeal comliness, which bears to the possibilities of masculine development the relation of moonlight to the blaze of noonday.

And, futhermore, the direct loss to the species of such unfoldment is even more loss than the consequence of the impress produced, by the transposition of beauty cult, upon maternity, which vast subject can only be referred to here.

So long as present social conditions persist, existing, as they do, from an economic system which, at the opening of the 20th century, has not advanced one iota from the principle underlying barter of aloriginal man, so long will woman be compelled to endure the evils pressing upon her in her position of dependancy. Whenever that day may appear which, dawning upon woman absolute independance as God and nature designs, in that glad day shall we see the restoration of that all-wise purpose which has been violated, estranged and subverted by man's overwhelming selfishness.

J. D K.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 18, 1901.

Organizer Veal in Roanoke, Va.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Veal, organizer of the S. L. P., arrived in town Friday, Nov. 15. The wage slaves of the coal mine were notified that there would be an agitaitnon meeting held that evening at Baker Hall. After flogging the Republican and Democratic parties for their deception to the working class and making it plain that the S. L. P. was the only working class party, Veal called the attention of the wage slaves to the pure and simple union, making it plain that the principles of the pure and simple were wrong. He explained the principles and showed the necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. He attacked the labor fakirs, exposing them in elegant style. After driving the fakirs into their holes he explained the difference between the Social Democratic Party, alias Socialist Party, and the Socialist Labor Party. He invited questions, and the comrades went through the audience selling pamphlets of "What Means This Strike," "Reform or Revolution," and "Socialism," by McClure, they succeeded in selling eleven. They also gave away English and German Platforms, and other leaflets. The comrades wished to state that Comrade Veal is a very able man for the task which rests upon him. We would be very glad to welcome him at any future time whether acting in official capacity or otherwise. Before closing we wish to state that the audience was very attentive, which shows they were much concerned.

A COMRADE.

Roanoke, Ill., Nov. 20.

Is the Democratic Mayor Tom Johnson Taking Backwater?

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed is a clipping from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," of this morning, which speaks for itself. The committee in charge of the debate will not let Mayor Johnson slide. If he decides to take backwater, whether out of fear of a stenographer, or any other reason, the fect shall be well established and made known. E.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 21.

[Enclosure.]

FOR A NEW YORK SOCIALIST.

James Matthews Issued Challenge to Mayor Johnson for a Debate.

The "Plain Dealer" has received the following communication from James Matthews of Collinwood:

"The artice published in the 'Plain Dealer' of Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901, headed 'Johnson-Burton Debate' says that Mr. Johnson has another debate on hand and that his opponent will be James Matthews, a Collinwood Socialist. I wish to inform the readers of the 'Plain Dealer' that I did not issue a challenge to debate with Mayor Johnson myself, as I have never debated with anyone in my life. The challenge was: 'Mr. Johnson, I challenge you in the name of the Socialist Labor Party to debate with one of our representatives the question, 'Which party stands for the interest of the wage working class, the Socialist Labor Party or the Democratic Party?' Mr. Johnson accepted. I asked him the second time: 'Are you sincere, Mr. Johnson, and will you debate?" He answered yes.

"Your article also does me an injustice by stating that I have written the mayor a couple of letters since the election; it is false. I have not written a word to the mayor either before or after election. You state Mr. Matthews has been trying to get the mayor into a debate with a New York Socialist. I am serving on a committee (by request) that requested Daniel De Leon of New York to present our side in a debate with Mr. Johnson, but your informants (leading socialists), evidently of the Cleveland 'Citizen,' are the ones who try to make the public believe that the New York Socialist Daniel De Leon is a ruffian. Mr. Daniel De Leon is a gentleman, respected and loved by every upright and honest citizen, and will debate with Mr. Johnson whenever the mayor is ready. Mr. De Leon was a lecturer on international law and a member of the faculty of the School of Political Science of Columbia college from 1883 to 1889. He is now chief editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, elected to that position by the national convention of the S. L. P.

"I shall be pleased to give any other information why the 'Citizen' staff do not wish Mr. Johnson to debate with our representative, Daniel De Leon. Kindly do me the justice to deny the statements that crept into the 'Plain Dealer,' as I am a constant reader of said paper and wish you to publish this letter."

Playing the Limit.

To THE PEOPLE—There are a few things going on within the Cigarmakers' International Union of which the comrades should be informed, if they are not already so informed.

A vote is now being taken upon an amendment to the constitution which completely changes the procedure of strikes. The amendment provides that the country be divided into 14 districts, and makes the International Board a permanent strike committee, each member of which will receive $18 salary per week and $1.00 a day for expenses. This board is to have the power to initiate, conduct and settle strikes in any of the 14 districts.

The Montreal union asked to have a $1.00 assessment placed on all members in order to fight capital with capital. This has been voted down, and they now ask tnat the assessment be made 50 cents. They also admit that 200 machines have been put in to take the strikers' places and yet they hope to win out.

The Guttenburg, N. J. union has been suspended by the Joint Advisory Board for failing to pay up its share of the $28 assessment levied in aid of the New York strike. The Guttenberg union appeals to a general vote to be reinstated and in the appeal say that the Joint Advisory Board is composed of professional strike committeemen. The Advisory Board in answer say that this is scurrilous talk and not worth answering. O. S. S.

New Haven, Nov. 17.

A Correction.

To THE PEOPLE—In my report on the vote in this locality I stated the International scabbery has about 15 members in Souderton, but I forgot to mention that in spite of that, fakir Montes failed when he tried to organize a local there.

Those cigarmakers live there, work there, but the majority of them joined the International in other localities, while at work there.

In Sellersville the Kang Public Ownership Party had besides the 8 straight votes, 13 split votes. H. D. D.

Sellersville, Pa., Nov. 16.

Posing as Martyrs.

To THE PEOPLE—Another comrade and myself were talking to a couple of Social Democrats from Rock Island to-day and like all these so-called Socialists they were very warm in their praise of the "Appeal to Reason."

One of the Social Democrats made the remark that the Postmaster General was going to debar the "Appeal to Reason," and the "Challenge" from the use of the U. S. mails, claiming that those two papers have not enough paid subscribers.

He pointed to that as an evidence that those papers were so radically "Socialistic" that the powers that be, were anxious to get rid of them, and he wanted to know how it came that they were not after the Socialist Labor Party's papers.

We told them that we saw no evidence that the Government was after S. D. P. Party press, that the "Appeal" was started as a business enterprise by Wayland in the interest of Wayland and that as far as we knew Social Democratic Party had nothing to say about it.

"Oh," they said, "that shows what you fellows know about it. Wayland is simply editor and gets salary and that's all."

We said: "Hold on a minute; let us understand one another—do you mean to say that the "Appeal" is owned by the S. D. P.? "Yes," they said, "the paper is owned by the comrades in Kansas and Wayland is simply editor."

"Well," we said, "If that is the case then your party is responsible for what appears in that paper, are they not? In consequence of this we must say your party approves of a queer lot of 'Socialists.'"

They saw we had them, so they promptly ran away, declaring that if such narrow tactics were followed the "Socialists" could never do anything.

The first remark looks like a scheme to work up sympathy for those papers so as to get more dupes to send in their cash.

Can any of the comrades shed any light on these two remarks of the Social Democrats? Is the Postmaster General going to stop the paper, or not? Does Wayland own the "Appeal to Reason," or does the S. D. P. or Socialist Party own it?

Oscar Roseer.

Moline, Ill., Nov. 14.

The Buzz-Saw in Michigan.

To THE PEOPLE.—This is the first report we have had to our official organ from Pontiac. I came to this place a little over two months ago, and found I was the only S. T. & L. A. man here. Pontiac is a town of about nine thousand inhabitants due north, twenty-five miles from Detroit in the county of Oakland, surrounded by one of the most beautiful agricultural districts that you could find, and rated to be the second wealthiest town in the state of Michigan; that is, for the capitalist you know. But here we have our wage slaves just the same, here is about the price that labor sells for here: teamsters $1.40 to $1.65, farm hands, that is when there is a rush on, or capitalist prosperity as the Democrats and Republicans call it, $1.25 to $1.50.

The next great concern in Pontiac is the carriage workers, and these poor wage slaves average about $7.00 a week, that is when their masters or blood suckers will let them work.

Now for the cigar makers. There are three factories here: the Mascotte, Union or onion; Mr. Palmer's buck eye onion, and H. C. Ward, the millionaire open shop. The last is where I work. Now I will just take the reader back to when I first came, the prices then were straight four and a half, filler or scrap $7.00; perfectos, four and a half or thereabouts, $8.00; perfectos blended, $9.00. But this good multi-millionaire with the assistance of his wage slave, the superintendent, a Mr. Pease by name, from Hartford, Connecticut, who was a street car conductor, I am given to understand, cut our prices in the followning manner: our $7.00 filler work $6.00 perfectos $7, and for hand work perfectos almost five inches long, we get the large sum of $9.00. Who ever heard the like? Ho! ho! ho! Now these same men are still voting for just what caused this reduction in their wages, to wit, the Democratic and Republican parties.

But I did not forget to drive Socialism in them as the S. L. P. teaches it. The following night I was invited to their boarding house, to explain the principles of the S. L. P., and I went, and lashed them for an hour and a half, and when I was through they all agreed that the Fighting S. L. P. was right, also invited me again.

Well comrades, I have told you all I can for the present, but if I stay here I will never rest until I have a Section or a Local S. T. & L. A., so be up and doing at all times for the Fighting S. L. P. I have got four subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, also I gave away eight books, and now with such seeds that I planted I expect to see a Section. Would like the comrades of Hartford to look up this man Pease's pedigree and let us know about it in the PEOPLE.

By the way, what is the matter with the London S. T. & L. A., Cigarmakers, that they have not let us know what the onion is doing, or what is the Alliance doing. Wake up, old boys and let us hear from you in the near future. One of your old members.

S. T. & L. A. CIGARMAKER.

Pontiac, Mich., Nov. 7.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. S., NEW YORK—Tho' deferred, your matter has not been dropped. Inquiry now raises this question: Are the Oil Companies of Texas referred to in THE PEOPLE and those advertised in the "Abendblatt" the identical things?

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—You are a pleasant and entertaining fellow. Shall take your points up in successive weeks:

1st.—Mention the passage in which THE PEOPLE "abuses Francis Ficke."

2d.—Does THE PEOPLE "abuse Kautsky"? Is it to "abuse" him to mention the fact that it was he who, at the Paris Congress, introduced a resolution in which impartiality was considered a possible thing on the part of a capitalist Government in the conflicts between Capital and Labor? And is it to abuse him to point out that that is a base desertion of the class struggle so well taught by himself in former years?

Other points next week.

J. H. M., AUBURN, N. Y.—The point you raise is far from clear. If you mean that the three machinists, who tell you that the McVey of Syracuse is "a good machinist and tool maker," are right, and that the Syracuse despatch, speaking of him as a "helper" was wrong, then, if the matter is considered of sufficient importance, the way to do would be to send a letter to this paper with details: it would be published; the Syracuse correspondent would surely answer, and then the truth would be established.

If, however, your point goes further, and purports to make out that, McVey being described in The PEOPLE as the business agent of the Syracuse I. A. of M., he, THEREFORE, could not be a mere "helper," as stated in the said Syracuse despatch, if your point is that then you reason falsely. It is an established fact that family ties and other "pulls" have secured for more than one man a job in a Union of a trade that is not his. There have been cigarmakers acting as delegates of 'longshoremen (Dan Harris); non-descripts acting as delegates of tackmakers (Frank K. Foster); etc., etc. "Pull" can very well have secured a "helper" a job in the Machinists' Union.

I. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Your terms are self-contradicting. Seeing that a close adherence to the principle of the class struggle is dictated by all the lessons of history and experience, it is self-contradictory to impute intellect to an element that ignores the class struggle. It is, moreover, absurd to yield to such "intelligence".

T. W., BOSTON, MASS.—The real trouble with you is you lack the sense of humor. Don't you see the humor in the Social Democratic, or Democratic Social posture? They declare Edward Bernstein is right. Now what is the point in Master B's contention? It is that Socialism will not come via revolution but via gradual reforms yanked out of the bourgeois. Stick a pin there. Now turn to their declarations and protestations. Why, they insist upon calling themselves "Revolutionary Socialists". Can you keep your face straight?

R. L., NEW YORK.—The Party's Jewish organ, the "Abend-blatt", is getting along first rate since it put out the scabby crew of the Hebrew Typographical Union and employed Alliancemen throughout.

F. L. N., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Your Father Kuhls and the rest of his fraternity are all seen to in the pamphlet that the Labor News Co. is about to publish, entitled "Socialism vs. Anarchism", being the speech recently delivered in Boston. Send in your order.

Y. R., NEW YORK—The "Volkszeitung" crew is a corrupt crew. Their very present business manager, one Bordollo, received money from Tom Platt in and for their campaign of 1887, and with their knowledge. This is an open secret. No wonder they are incapable of conceiving the stern purity and self-sacrifice of the S. L. P.

T. P. P., BALTIMORE, MD.—If you insist upon not stepping out of the immediate sphere in which your troubles arise, you will never understand them. That has been the blind-alley into which the pure and simple labor fakir has led his dupes in the pure and simple unions, annd why it is so hard to bring an idea into the heads of these.

C. A. C., MALDEN, MASS.—The four who sustained the chair were right. In the first place, it is the usage of the Party to consider as acts of conventions only the propositions acted on favorably. No others have ever been submitted to a general vote. In the second place, such usage stands to reason. In view of all the circumstances to be considered in the matter of a general vote, such vote partakes of the action of the Roman Tribunes. They could only vote "no".

N. T. L., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The "bringing together" is the smallest part of the problem. Wolves and sheep are brought together by a common instinct to the banks of a river. But how about their holding together, except in the sense that the devourer and the devoured become one? Just so with capitalist and labor class interests.

C. K., PEORIA, ILL.—The comrade only met the man during a short stay of two days in Milwaukee, in '96. The opinion of the Milwaukee comrades was the man was a crook; he acted very much that way. They told many fishy things about him. From Milwaukee you could get the full details.

C. F. Z., ALTOONA, PA.—Further information on S. L. P. Lyceums will appear in these columns.

L. L., CLEVELAND, O.—Ah, there is infinitely more behind that whine of your Cleveland "leading Socialists" about the danger of the S. L. P. getting a stenographer and publishing the contemplated debate with Tom Johnson! It is not merely a confession of their solicitude for that capitalist politician. Who ever suspected them of otherwise? The real point is that the whine of these whelps betrays how sore they are about the New Haven debate. Its being stenographed, despite all their efforts to prevent its being stenographed, thwarted all their intrigues to lower the occasion into a mud-slinging contest.

J. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Tariff legislation acts like a poultice for the trusts; it helps to bring them to a head. In the absence of tariff-legislation the field of competition is broadened, and the logical course of capital to grow into the trust carbuncle is held back. But it is held back only in the sense that the discovery of America, by opening more land, has held Socialism back. To hold that absence of tariff legislation, free trade, would have barred out, or would bar out the trust, is as erroneous a view, as it is a single tax non-sequitur to hold that by "freeing" land there would be no concentration of wealth.

J. T. K., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Mention the passages; else your correction is unavailable.

T. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Haven't you heard of the case of The Eleven Stubborn Jurymen?

T. A. D.—Money is wealth under the capitalist system, the same as Westinghouse electric motors, Northrop looms, hydraulic presses, Mergenthaler linotypes, etc. Under the capitalist system money facilitates and even enables production. Money under Socialism would not be wealth. It would be strictly a voucher for wealth produced and in existence.

R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.—What is the history of the expression "Labor alone produces all wealth"? It is this: The idle capitalist claims that his idleness is a factor in production. By virtue of that claim he lays claim to wealth, its lion's share, at that. Thereupon rose that counter statement. It is a denial that idleness produces ought; and in that connection, it is amply true that only Labor can produce wealth. Nor can this statement remotely be construed as a denial of the share that nature takes in production. There would be a denial implied if the statement were that Labor created all wealth; it only claims to produce it on the bountiful lap of Nature, who asks no dividends.

W. P., EASTON, PA.—An S. L. P. man can accept no public office except from the conquering hand of the proletariat.

H. D., MARION, IND.—In what does your property consist? Can't answer you without you state that.

S. J. D., HARTFORD, CT.—Your Social Democratic friend may be quite sincere when he attaches importance to the smallness of the S. L. P. vote. Those gentlemen lack moral strength; and naturally so. No policy of compromise, no inconsistent posture can impart moral strength. They are like poorly shaped men and women, who must be helped out by padded clothing; they need votes to keep them in countenance. And there is where they will die. As they never can get a sufficieny of that, they are doomed to look as the poorly shaped folks above referred to, when they are stripped of their paddings.

A. B. H., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Krapotkin meeting in this city was Sunday, March 31, of this year.

C. W., TORONTO, CANADA.—Wilshire's postal rates were increased because he had no bona fide circulation.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular session of November, 22 with A. Klein in the chair. All were present. The financial report for the week ending Nov 16 showed receipts in the amount of $33.45; expenditures, $20,58.

Resolved, To lay aside all communications and consider questions in connection with the Party press, the DAILY PEOPLE and THE ABEND-BLATT. After an exhaustive discusion of the matter in all its bearings, it was decided to instruct the National Secretary to draft a call for general vote aiming at a change of the form of organization for the Party press, such draft to be submitted at the next meeting.

Resolved, To urge Sections to give what aid they can to THE ABEND-BLATT, particularly by spreading its circulation wherever Jewish workingmen are to be found who can be won as readers for the paper. Resolved to print appeal of THE ABEND-BLATT in the DAILY PEOPLE.

The hour having grown very late, the reading of communications was laid over until next meeting.

Julius Hammer, Recording Sec'y.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., Nov., 18.—Regular meeting of National Executive Committee. Bryce in the chair. Ashplant and Hazelgrove absent and excused. Minutes of the last meeing adopted and read.

Correspondence—From Section Hamilton regarding state of the movement there. From Section Vancouver asking for information regarding the reports of the N. E. C. Secretary instructed to reply.

Reports—Secretary reported receiving the semi-annual financial reports of the N. E. C. duly signed and audited from the auditing committee of Section London and that he had sent out copies to all sections. Comrade Ross reported progress with the report of the National Convention.

P. Courtenay,
Rec. Secy.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Regular meeting, Saturday, November 9, 1901, in Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Stephen D. Cooper; Vice-Chairman, M. Stark. Fourteen new members were admitted, and one new delegate was seated. One member, Max Forker, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, resigned.

The 21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn, was given privilege to sell tickets among the Districts of the Section for an entertainment for the benefit of Comrade Seidel.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Regular meeting held Saturday, November 23, 1901, at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Adam Moren; Vice-chairman, A. D. Wegman.

Two new delegates were seated and fourteen new members were admitted. One membership application was referred back to the 32d and 33d A. D., Manhattan, for information as to why the applicant had formerly left the party.

Five hundred tickets were accepted for sale from a sub-committee of the "Abendblatt," for their Annual Masquerade and Civic Ball, on December 21st, at Grand Central Palace.

The New York State Committee reported the resignation of Hugo Vogt and Patrick Murphy from the State Committee, the same to take effect upon the election of their successors; and called upon the Section to make nominations to fill the vacancies and also the vacancy in the State Committee caused by the resignation of Max Forker from the Party. The following nominations were made: Adam Moren, F. Brouckman, Max Rosenberg, A. S. Levine, Julian Pierce, Otto Thiede, Emil Miller, E. C. Schmidt, Joseph Klein, H. Eckstein and W. S. Dalton. The Organizer was instructed to ascertain which of these accept the nomination, as but six candidates can be voted for.

The following members were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee on Thanksgiving Day at the Grand Central Palace: J. C. Aiken, J. Worth, J. Moonelis, C. Uttal, A. Ulrich, S. Winauer, J. Kelly, J. Mahland, A. Gillhaus, G. Cook, J. F. Wade, J. Donohue, A. Weinstock, E. Stegeman, E. Gallup, F. Clausen, E. Moonelis, J. Klein and E. J. Manis.

A committee consisting of L. Abelson and A. C. Kihn was elected to formulate plans for conducting lectures throughout Greater New York.

After hearing a report of the delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., and attending to other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

A. C. Kihn,
Secretary.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday Nov., 14, with the following members present: Katz, Green, O'Rourke, Brower and Gillhaus.

Communications—One from D. A. 3 New Bedford, Mass., inquiring whether Comrades De Leon and Corrigan would be delegates to the convention of the Alliance as they would like to have them speak in Fall River and New Bedford. Secretary stated that he had answered that the names of the delegates elected had not been received at the general offices, and therefore could not say who would be present. Action endorsed. One from Schenectady, N. Y. with application for a charter for Moulders and Foundry Workers. Filed. One from L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass, reporting that Kelley & Company, morrocco Manufacturers had locked out the glazers and were advertising for help in different parts of the country, and requesting that all locals and sections of the Party be notified. Secretary stated that he had inserted a notice in the DAILY PEOPLE, and also called the attention of all the locals and districts to the matter. Action of Secretary endorsed. One from L. A. 121, Buena Vista, Pa., voting in favor of amendment, forwarding quarterly report and sending general information. Received and filed. One from L. A. 98, Machinists, voting against the amendment. Received and filed. One from L. A. 17, Providence, R. I., stating they were making arrangments for several mass meetings and inquiring who the delegates would be, also forwarding names of delegates elected by D. A. 17. Secretary stated that he had forwarded all the information possible at this time. One from Denver, Colo., with application for a Mixed Alliance. Received and filed. Application for membership at large. Franklin Jordan, Indianapolis, Ind, granted.

Committee from the Progressive Labor Club appeared before the Board and requested a charter for a Mixed Alliance. After a general discussion the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved. That the charter be granted. But all those names appearing on the application who were members of former L. A. 15 be struck off, and they be notified that they must secure a clearance card from D. A. 49 before they can be admitted to the Progressive Labor Club.

One from L. A. 366 Telford, Pa., stating that they proposed to hold a series of meetings in that locality in the near future, and would like to have Comrade Corrigan as a speaker. Secretary stated that he had met Comrade Adams at D. A. 12 meeting in Philadelphia on the 10 inst and informed him that the Board would assist them in getting the speaker they wanted, but did not think much could be done until after the convention. One from L. A. 308, Troy, N. Y., stating that two or three members who were also members of the Cigarmakers International Union had beeen fined $25 for attending an outing where cigars were sold with the S. T. & L. A. label on the box, but the members of the local thought the fine too much and reduced it to $2 providing they would not do it again and would protest against the use of the S. T. & L. A. label. Secretary stated that he had replied and read the same from the copy book. Action endorsed. One from L. A. 337 Schenectady, N. Y., voting in favor of ammendment. Received and filed.

Communications were received from Elizabeth, N. J., Newark, N. J., Boston, Mass., Tellersville, Pa., Los Angeles, Cal., San Antonio, Tex., Pittsburg, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Salem, Mass., Olneyville, R. I., Fulton, N. Y., Troy., N. Y., and Sebing, O., asking general information, forwarding due, etc.

The vote on the ammendment offered by L. A. 356 was then canvassed and declared adopted. Only L. A's. 354, 267, 98, and 1 voting aginst.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify L. A. 274 by letter, and all other locals and districts through the columns of the PEOPLE, that the amendment of L. A. 356 Braddock was adopted to wit:

"No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

The Gen. Sec. then submitted his report of his trip to Philadelphia, Pa., which was adopted and spread on the minutes

Charters were granted to Moulders and Foundry workers Schenectady, N. Y., Mixed Alliance, Denver, Colo., Progressive Labor Club, New York city.

Comrade Franklin Jordan was commissioned a general organized on the recommendation of the General Secretary.

Special Meeting of the G. E. B.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Sunday morning, November 24th, with the following members present:

Gilhouse, Green, Luck, Katz and Brower. Green elected chairman.

Communications

One from L. A. 307, Hartford, Conn., stating they would send delegate to convention and giving general information on the movement.

Received and filed.

One from M. T. Berry, Organizer D. A. 19, stating that he had reorganized L. A. 318, Weavers' Alliance, of Lawrence, Mass.

Acting Secretary instructed to notify Organizer Berry to return them the old property if he had the same. If not they would have to forward the fee.

One from L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass., forwarding report on the Leather Workers' strike. Secretary stated the same had been turned over to the PEOPLE

One from Schenectady, N. Y., forwarding Charter application for a District Alliance, which was organized by General Organizer Frank Jordan.

One from D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., requesting an article on the Alliance for the Providence papers, and inquiring what time the delegates to the Convention would arrive in Providence so that committee from the District and Local Alliance 206 could meet them and escort them to headquarters.

Secretary stated the matter had been attended to.

One from the Jewish Agitation Committee requesting endorsement of an appeal for financial aid for the Party Organ, the "Abendblatt," which was boycotted by the pure and simplers, Kangaroos and other fakirs.

Action: Appeal endorsed.

The Board has decided to instruct all Locals to push the sale of the "Abendblatt," and to send to the "Abendblatt" office for sample copies.

Circular issued by N. T. A. No. 6 was then read.

Action: On motion the Charter of N. T. A. No. 6, Iron and Metal Workers, was revoked for treasonable conduct to the S. T. and L. A. and S. L. P.

W. L. Brower, Sec.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

ATTENTION, RHODE ISLAND.

Comrades: The National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. will be held in Providence, R. I., commencing December 2, in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street. In order that the members if the S. T. & L. A. may come into closer touch with the workings of the organization we have decided to hold a mass meeting in Textile Hall, December 3, at 8 p. m. also to hold a banquet in the same hall Wednesday evening, December 4. Tickets, 50 cents. We cordially invite the cooperation of the comrades in the neighboring cities and towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Branches of the S. L. P. and Locals of the S. T. & L. A. should arrange for meetings in the various cities and towns, wherever possible. In order to avoid confusion no mass meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. Locals will please notify the Secretary not later than Monday, December 2, of time and place where meeting will be held.

Committee of Arrangements:
John Gannon.
Michael Clabby,
Peter McDermott, Sec'y.
Address: P. O. Box, 206 Olneyville, R. I.

Massachusetts—Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

There will be a meeting of this committee on Sunday, December 1. All delegates to this committee should try and be present, as much of the previous action of the body will have to be reconsidered. Remember the date, Sunday, December 1, Everett Headquarters, 154 School Street, 2.30 p. m.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$3,405.18
12th Ward Branch, S. L. P., and L. A. 36, S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J.,	7.04
Section Richmond county, N. Y.	
Ramus Rassmussen	1.00
F. B.	3.00
Joseph Schneider	4.00
Chr. Larsen	5.00
Michael Driscoll	5.00
Section, Adams, Mass.	
Aug. Lockwenz	1.00
Chas. Stoeber	1.00
Gust. Barschdorf	.50
Henry Bleil	.50
J. Conors	.50
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
Section Denver, Colo.	
Dan Curren	1.50
E. Romary	1.00
Wm. Codner	.25
Howard Tryon	.75
A. Ohman	1.00
R. Holzweig	.50
Joe Miller	5.00
C. Letchner	1.00
J. Ligg	1.00
John Slater, Somerdale, O.	5.00
S. Schulberg. Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
Branch No. 5, Section Providence, R. I., proceeds of fair.	100.00
Erik and Walter Fornander, Providence, R. I.	2.25
Section Jacksonville, Ill.	8.45
Section Albany, N. Y.	
Lewis Rumm	.25
W. Pijors	.25
Ch. Moler	.50
Peter Knoll	.25
Kris Basler	.25
Anton Hofner	.25
Gotleib Broadbeck	.20
No Home	.25
Herman Wetzel	.25
William Caslin	.25
McNamara Bros.	.50
H. Guetekunst	.25
E. A. Norris	.25
M. Hershfelt	.50
S. T. & L. A. collection	.02
Collection	2.40
Geo. C. Dubois	1.00
Herman Schroder	1.00
August Kessler	1.00
Henry Yackel	1.00
G. D. Vink	1.00
H. Starins	1.00
A. M. F. V. (Society)	2.00
Fred Aldrich	1.00
Fred Lechner	1.00
Lewis F. Alratz	1.00
Paul Diemer	1.00
Paul Kennerman	.25
F. Albers	.25
Joseph Humber	.25
Paul Babel	.25
F. Mintz	.10
Section Pawtucket, R. I.	
M. J. Brohan	1.00
J. J. Reavy	.50
H. Longworth	.50
P. J. Conole	1.00
AustinBoudreau	1.00
Fred Amborn	.50
Wm. Habershaw	.25
W. Tibbits	1.05
R. Habershaw	.75
J. S. C.	1.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	
L. Fish	1.00
Schoenfield	1.00
Gustave Langer, Milford, Conn.	5.00
D. A. Patter, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
34th and 35th A. D., City.	
F. Powell	1.00
M. Menaker	1.50
D. Ferguson	1.00
K. C.	1.00
Section Henning, Minn.	10.00
Jane A. Raulston, San Francisco, Cal.	25.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.	
A. W. M. Anderson	1.50
Rob. Peterson	1.00
Hank Smith	1.00
Sam Johnson	.50
Mike Cienack	.50
Frank Hayek	.50
Geo. F. Spettel	5.00
Section Fall River, Mass.	2.75
J. A. Malament, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
19th and 21st A. D., City.	
George Rarig	1.00
Ida Weisendanger	.50
Daniel De Leon, 28th A. D., N. Y. City.	15.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.85
Section Collinsville, Ill.	3.00
Section Essex Co., N. J.	27.30
Total	$3,717.19

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

FRANK D. LYON FUND.

J. Sch	$ 2.00
Ludkenhaus, N. Y. City	.50
Through Abendblatt Office, from New York Aid Alliance, Polish Socialist Party, Bomart 25c; Bassel 25c; Abramowitch 25c; Dushkes 25c; Wichulski 50c; Mintz 50c	2.00
Through Abendblatt Office, Barnet Smith 25c; H. Schachnowitz 50c; W. Berdichevsky 50c; Excelsior Literary Society $5; Harry Salomon 35c; Harris Scarl 25c; E. Berman 25c; R. Tobias 25c; A. Johnson 25c; M. Shaynin $5; M. Breyer 50c; M. Hiller $1; J. Katz 50c; S. Silver 25c; Ch. Kirschbaum 50c; H. Schander 25c; Jos. Seidel 25c; Jul. Korn 25c; M. Friedman 25c; M. Graber 25c; Morris Uhlein, 50c.; Sam Schwartzman, 50c.; Jos. Gold, 50c.; A. Cohn, 25c. L. Zwiller, 25c.; Louis Nidelman, 15c.; Ruben Lazares, 25c.; Abr. Schulman, 25c.; Max Grodin, 25c.	19.75
Victor, Colo., Louis Gebhardt, $3; Herbert Kempton, $1; T. F. Dugan, $1; T. C. Davis, $1.50; Wm. J. Oleerding, $1; Eugene Engley, $1; James Gaston, 25c.; Anonymous, 25c.; Mozart Lewis, $1 (all on list)	10.00
E. S. Z., East Orange, N. J.	2.00
Section Richmond County, N. Y., Bert Clark, $1; A. Scott, 50c.; John H. Moore, 50c.; Wm. Van Vorst, 50c.; Harry M. Stocking, 50c.; Joseph Wilton, 50c.; Elmer E. Snyder, 25c.; R. Rasmussen, 50c.; Chris. Larsen, 50c.; Chas. Whitem, 50c.; F. Clark, 50c.	5.75
Richard Niessen, Union Hill, N. J.	2.00
Section Allegheny Co., Pa., collected at Sunday lecture, $12; S. Schulberg, $1; Wm. J. Eberle, $1	14.00
Gustave Langner, Milford, Ct.	1.00
Fred Rapp, N. Y. City	50
Joseph H. Sweeney, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
D. Levinson, N. Y. City	50
18th A. D., N. Y. City	2.00
Geo. Abelson, N. Y. City	50
Sam Rosensweig, Somerville, N. J.	1.00
Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J.	1.00
E. Siff, N. Y. City	1.00
LouisKupfer, N. Y. City	50
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.25
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Eber Forbes, Brooklyn	1.00
Julius Hammer, N. Y. City	1.00
Dr. Wm. J. Meyers, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Section Stamford, Conn., Chas. Coleman, 25c.; Arthur Waterman, 25c.; Chas. Albieg, 50c.; George Rose, 50c.	1.50
Andrew P. Wittel, Newark, N. J.	50
Section Minneapolos, Minn.	11.50
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
26th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Total	92.50
Previously acknowledged	$46.80
Grand Total	$139.30

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y.

W. EVANS FUND.

Through Daily People Office	$3.50
L. F. Dvorschak, Duluth	1.00
Chas. Johnson, Slocan, B. C.	1.00
John Wardrop, Calgary	2.00
Iver Larson, Lisbon, N. Dakota	1.00
Andrew Larson, Lisbon, N. Dakota.	.50
Sigurd Larson, Lisbon, N. Dakota.	.50
Ludvig Larson, Lisbon, N. Dakota.	.25
Collected at meeting of Section Vancouver	12.25
Total	$22.00

R. McDonald.

Attention Cleveland, Ohio.

Forest City Alliance, 342 of the S. T. & L. A., will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday, December 4, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario street, third floor. All members are hereby earnestly requested to come to this meeting and also those who still have tickets out-standing from the entainment on election night should not forget to settle up at this meeting. Do not forget to bring your fellow wage slaves as there will be a discussion on the labor question.

Milwaukee, Wis. Attention!

The Socialistische Liedertafel will celebrate their 6th anniversary on Sunday, December 8th. The committee on arrangements, as well as all the members are working hard and trying their best to make this year's festival the greatest success ever accomplished. Place, time, programme and further details will be announced later.

By order of committee,
Herm. Lander.

Section Montgomery County, Pa.

Sellersville, Pa., Nov. 18.—Section Montgomery County, S.L.P., held a well attended meeting last Saturday in the town of Telford. C. E. Adams was chairman. A complete set of officers and committees was elected. A special committee was elected to raise funds for the Lyon prosecution fund. One new member was admitted. Correspondence from State Committee and other sources was read and acted on. General vote on Party matter and on State Committee was taken. Section decided to meet every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. We intend to make the S.L.P. a factor in the lives of the workingmen here.

Organizer.

Social Democratic Campaign Leaflets Wanted.

The Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party desires a number of characteristic circulars and leaflets circulated during the late campaign by the "Social Democratic Party" or the "Socialist Party." We wish these circulars and leaflets from as many States as possible, and especially wish those containing expressions that do violence to the letter and the spirit of class-conscious socialism. Address the packages to the New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade street, New York City.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Thursday Evening November 21, with District Master Workman August Gillhaus presiding. Credentials were received from Max Unger from L. A. 141 Cigarmakers, who was obligated and seated.

District Secretary reported that the trouble between L. A. 349, Egg Candlers and Frank Goldstein was still on, and that L. A. 349 requested financial assistance. That the General Executive Board had issued a charter to the Progressive Labor Club, but all names that were on the application who were members of L. A. 15, were struck off, and they would have to get a clear card from this District unless the district decided otherwise.

On motion it was decided that all those that wished to join the Progressive Labor Club and were members would have to get a transfer card from the district.

A certain document purporting to have been issued by N. T. A. 6 Executive Committe was then taken up.

On motion L. A's. 98, 274 & 350 were ordered to drop from the roll of membership those members whose names appear attached to the said document unless they repudiate their signatures, in writing as a forgery tried upon them; if not, the locals to be suspended from the district.

On motion, L. A. 274 was ordered to hold a special meeting on Monday evening, Nov. 24 and the secretary notify all members to attend.

On motion L. A. 98, was ordered to hold a special meeting on Wednesday, Evening Nov. 27, and the secretary notify all members to attend.

On motion, L. A. 98 was ordered to reconsider the motion donating money to the Executive Committe of N. T. A. 6, which was raising funds for the expelled L. A. 282 and 264 or further action would be taken against them.

On motion Comrades Luck and Brower wer appointed as a committee to visit local 98 at its special meeting on Wednesday Evening to explain the reason for the action taken by the district.

Communication: One from the General Executive Board, stating that the amendment proposed by L. A. 356 of Bradock, Pa., and referred to referendum vote had been adopted, to wit: "No person expelled by the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance," and that the same had now become the law of the S. T. & L. A.

On motion all locals were instructed to obey the same.

Reports of Locals: L. A. 98, reported that N. T. A. 6 would open their convention on Thursday, Nov. 28.

L. A. 274, reported that they had refused to send delegates to the convention of N. T. A 6 and had also repudiated the circular purported to have been issued by the Executive Committee of N. T. A. 6.

L. A. 141, 170, 252, 298, 350 and 2394 reported progress.

L. A. 19, 42, 83, 84, 215, 349, 357, 371, 1028 and 1563, absent. On motion all delegates were notified to attend a special meeting on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, as business in relation to the annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be considered.

W. L. Brower,
Secy.

THE LYON FUND.

Received by the Texas State Committee, S. L. P. for the Lyon Fund, up to Nov. 20:

Section St. Paul, Minn., per F. Spettel	$5.00
Section Denver, Col., per Chas. Mullein	5.25
San Antonio, Texas:	
A.T. Mills	.50
O. J. Rossy	.50
George Federolf	1.00
Ben Newman	1.00
Total	$13.25
Previously acknowledged	21.13
Received from "Daily People"	24.30
(Collections acknowledged). Grand Total	$58.68

Campaign Fund, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Previously acknowledged	$340.30
7th A. D., Brooklyn, List No. 124	5.25
32d and 33d, A. D., New York, balance on List No. 87	.50
10th and 21st, A. D., New York, Campaign List, No. 55	2.00
20th A. D., New York, Campaign List, No. 212	5.60
20th A. D., New York, Campaign, List, No. 215	1.00
34th and 35th A. D's., New York, Campaign List, No. 96	2.75
Bakers' Union, No. 84, S. T. & L. A., Campaign List, No.196	3.00
32d and 33d A. D's., New York, No. 255	.35
26th A. D., New York, Campaign List, No. 72	10.00
19th and 21st A. D. New York, Campaign List, No. 52	.50
19th and 21st A. D's., New York, Campaign List, 56	3.50
From Arbiter Buhne affair	1.50
Total	$376.25

Organizations that still have lists on hand are urgently requested to deliver to the undersigned all monies collected on the same.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade St., New York.

Frank Jordan's Dates in Ohio.

Salem—November 28.
East Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Steubenville, Nov. 30.
Columbus, Dec. 1.
Dayton, Dec. 2.
Hamilton, Dec. 3.
Cincinnati, Dec. 4-8.

P. C. Christiansen, Secretary, Ohio State Executive Committee.

Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

All members of Section Gloversville, S. L. P., are requested to be present at the regular monthly meeting Friday, December 6, 8 p. m. Very important business will be transacted.

The Organizer.

Notice to Sections

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

FOR SATURDAY DECEMBER 7TH, WILL CONTAIN A COMPLETE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE DEBATE BETWEEN MICHAEL T. BERRY AND MORRIS HILQUIT ON.............

The S. L. P. vs. The S. D. P.

Remember the Date. WEEKLY PEOPLE, Saturday, December 7th.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN NEW JERSEY.

The Social Democratic Kangaroo Vote Takes a Big Drop.

Trenton, N. J., Nov., 26.—The official vote for Governor at the last election was announced to-day. The S. L. P. and S. D. P. vote is as follows:

	1901	1900
Wilson, S. L. P.	1918	2074
Vail, S. D. P.	3489	4609

The S. L. P. lost 156 votes and the S. D. P. 1,120 votes as compared with last year.

Presents for the Daily Peeople Festival.

The hand painted sofa pillow credited to Wm. Leviten of Pekskill in the list of two weks ago should have been credited to Mrs. Zolot, of New Peekskill, N. Y.

White crochet shawl from Chas. R. Little, Providence, R. I.; silk tidy from Mrs. J. Mires, Watertown, N. Y.; silk embroidered centre piece from Katoe Brecka, Cincinnati, O.; crochet tidy from Mrs. Maggie Playford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; hand carved leather pocket-book and pocket match box, and pair of silk garters from J. A. Stodel, Los Angeles, Cal.; hand painted sofa pillow and some fancy soap from Dr. and Mrs. House of Auburn, N. Y.; some small articles from Wm. H. Cronk, Auburn, N. Y.; glass bouquet holder and a picture from J. Hossack, Jersey City, N. J.; shaving mug and brush with arm and hammer design Brayer, N. Y. City; crumb tray and box of writing paper from Amedie Lafreniere, Moosup, Ct.; half dozen knives and forks from Simon Coffy, Moosup, Ct.; pair of garters from Orville Laroche, Moosup, Ct.; pair of sterling silver cuff buttons from Otto Frydmann, Hoboken, N. J.; artificial flower horse shoe ornament from Mrs. Touroff, N. Y. City; wall pocket from Mrs. Gorlin, N. Y. City; Gent's bicycle from an advertiser (see description); 2 jars of preserves, ornaments, two pin cushions, head rest and pocket book from Mrs. Moren, N. Y. City; half dozen linen table napkins from Mrs. Style, N. Y. City; ribbon pin cushion from Miss Jennie Caliph, N. Y. City; sofa pillow, fancy panel almanac for 1902, four flannel underskirts, two ladies' aprons and half dozen towels from Mrs. W. Clarke, New Brighton, S. I.; two fancy cups and saucers with easels, fancy ornament and pen wiper from Miss Katz, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3 china ornaments, pair babies' bootees, and gold arm and hammer ring from Mrs. Kuhn, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; plated silver fruit dish and framed painting of the arm and hammer from Geo. Rose, of Stamford, Conn.; shell card receiver from J. H. Smith, of Churla Vista, Cal.; pair of bedroom slippers from Mrs. E. T. Oatley, New Haven, Conn.; 4 tidies from Mrs. Clarence Warner, New Haven, Conn.; two large boxes of toys and games from J. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; zither from John R. Newman and D. M. Sachter, Pittsburg, Pa.; silver plated butter dish, picture frame and two boxes of fancy soap from Jacob Stark of Pittsburg, Pa.; cracker jar and cake plate from Mrs. Strauss, N. Y. City; half dozen pair black mittens from Jos. Papper, Cohoes, N. Y.; bound copy of Karl Marx's "Capital" from J. Plomondon, N. Y. City; hand painted plaque from J. Hoosack, Jersey City, N. J.; 10 Gents' ties from John Doe, N. Y. City; two ladies' waists from Tobias, N. Y. City; pair of ornaments, two glass dishes from Miss M. Araedte, N. Y. City; 3 pieces of glass ware and three ornaments, (no name); new patent alarm clock from F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn.; sofa pillow from Mrs. Alterman, N. Y. City; head rest, (no name); hand embroidered sofa pillow from Mrs. H. Mittleberg, N. Y. City; tobacco jar from the Young Mens' Socialist Club of Milwaukee, Wis.; hand made hanging basket from W. H. Thomas, Peter Schwandling, Thomas Thomas, of Buena Vista, Pa.; one dozen scrubbing brushes from A. Kunz's Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 20 small articles from Bockobizki's Bros., N. Y. City, one pair ladies' kid gloves and ladies' lace collar from Geo. Wollenschaeger, N. Y. City; hand made chair scarf from Mrs. Maber, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; bound copy of Hill's Manual, from J. Lutkenhaus, N. Y. City; one dozen French clay pipes, Herman Schoepps, Union Hill, N. J.; hand painted tea tray from a sympathizer; four old coins from Mrs. John S. Ladd, Azetta, Pa.; one live game cock, with a record, from J. Swenson, Collinsville, O.

Veal in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Nov. 27-29.
Stillwater, Nov. 30.
Minneapolis, Dec. 1.
Osseo, Dec. 2.
Fergus Falls, Dec. 3-4.
Ada, Dec. 5-6.
Crookston, Dec. 7-8.
Noble, Dec. 10.
Red Lake Falls, Dec. 11-12.
Henning, Dec. 13.
Brainard, Dec. 14-15.
Duluth, Dec. 16-17.
Two Harbors, Dec. 18-19.
Sturgeon Lake, Dec. 20.

Longer Piers for Standard Oil Vessels.

The New Jersey Riparian Commission to-day granted the application of the Standard Oil Company for permission to extend the piers at Constable Hook, so that its large vessels will have room there

KINGS COUNTY.

The Official Count of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. Vote.

Assembly Districts.	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
1	29	51
2	40	20
3	16	35
4	35	36
5	92	116
6	102	170
7	112	91
8	26	26
9	4	1
10	6	1
11	48	40
12	111	79
13	107	206
14	84	65
15	149	272
16	61	85
17	15	43
18	56	81
19	114	201
20	146	695
21	201	315
	1554	2629

Official Canvass Stopped.

Long Island City, L. I., Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the vote in the Borough of Queens has been stopped by an order of Justice Maddox granted upon an affidavit made by George Creed, the Democratic aldermanic candidate, and his counsel, James A. Gray, of Flushing.

They assert that the election officials in five districts made out tally sheets contrary to law so that the exact vote for Creed on split ballots cannot be ascertained except by a recount of the ballots. The order stops the official count until after argument is heard before Justice Maddox next Monday morning.

The official vote for mayor as ascertained, is as follows:

Mayor—S. L. P., 181; S. D. P., 613.

S. T. & L. A. NOTICES.

To All Locals and Distinct Alliances of the S. T. & L. A., and the Sections of the S. L. P.

Comrades: You are hereby notified that the glaziers employed by Thos. Kelly & Company, of Lynn, Mass., have been locked out at instigation of the Morocco Manufacturers' Association.

The Manufacturers' Association is advertising for glaziers to take the places of the strikers. By this means they hope to defeat the strike and cause the death of the Glaziers' Alliance 269, of which the strikers are members.

You are requested to watch the newspapers for advertisements wanting glaziers to go to Lynn, Mass., and send them to this office.

You are also requested to notify glaziers of the condition of affairs existing in Lynn and persuade them to stay away until the trouble is settled.

General Executive Board,
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,
2-6 New Reade St.,
New York.

Lectures in Everett.

The Agitation committee of Section Everett will hold a series of lectures in the headquarters at 154 School street every Wednesday evening, commencing December 4, at 8 p. m., to which they invite all Party members of adjacent Sections not having permanent headquarters to bring any sympathizer or workingman whom they desire to interest in the Party. Subjects of lectures and speakers will be announced later.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..
An Address to Workingmen.
By KARL MARX.
Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

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